

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERS
Barometer 29.91

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 19 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 98 87

October 19 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 86 76

3049 日一十月九年卯乙

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1915.

二拜禮 號九十月十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

ENTHUSIASTIC TRADE UNION RECRUITING RALLY.

THREE MILLION MEN WANTED TO MAKE GERMANY REALISE THE TRUTH.

How Miss Cavell was Murdered in Cold Blood by a German Officer.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL REPORTED TO BE GOING TO THE FRONT.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE SAVAGES.

DETAILS OF THE EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL.

October 18, 1.00 p.m.
An Amsterdam telegram gives the details of Miss Cavell's death. It states that the execution ground was a garden surrounded by a wall, where a firing party of six men and an officer awaited the victim, who was led by soldiers from a house nearby, blindfolded. She had hitherto been brave but became deadly pale, swooned and fell down thirty yards from the place of execution. The officer walked up to the unconscious woman, drew a pistol and shot her through the head.
The execution has shocked the Belgians, who declare that it is the bloodiest act of the war.

POLITICAL RUMOURS.

MR. CHURCHILL TO GO TO THE FRONT.

October 18, 1.55 p.m.
The Daily Chronicle discussing the rumours of the impending Cabinet changes, says that it is reported that Mr. Churchill intends to join a regiment and go to the front.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

TRADE UNIONS WILL NOT OPPOSE COMPULSION.

October 18, 1.55 p.m.
At a Trade Union recruiting rally at Birmingham it was enthusiastically resolved, that it is impossible to oppose compulsion, if recruiting is unsatisfactory.
Sir Eric Swayne, Director of Recruiting in the Northern Command, speaking at Hull, said: The war would not finish soon and that Great Britain must have three million men by Spring to make Germany realise the uselessness of continuing the war.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S BALKAN SPEECH.

AGITATION IN FAVOUR OF A DEBATE.

October 18, 1.55 p.m.
There is an agitation arising in the House of Commons in favour of a debate on Sir Edward Grey's Balkan speech, besides a demand for a select committee to enquire into the Dardanelles campaign. Mr. L.O.M.S. Amery, M.P., has given notice of a motion asking "for a more adequate statement of the diplomatic and military policy in the near East."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra].

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DETAILS OF THE LAST ZEPPELIN RAID.

October 18, 5.20 a.m.
The Press Bureau issues an account of the damage suffered from the Zeppelin raid, by a writer appointed by the Home Office, who says that the darkening of the Metropolitan area and the height at which the enemy flew prevented him from locating places of importance. A Berlin official report shows that as on the last occasion the raiders were grossly mistaken in most cases regarding the localities bombed. If they had any definite objective, beyond the haphazard destruction of the lives and property of non-combatants, they entirely failed to attain it. Except from one chance shot, the damage done was exclusively to property not connected with the conduct of war. Of the 127 killed and injured none were combatants save one or two soldiers in the streets. Hundreds of thousands who heard the bombs and the guns remained cool and free from panic. If possible there was even less excitement than on the previous occasion. Most people after the bombardment went quietly to bed undisturbed by the second raid in another part of the London area at midnight. In the theatres, where the sound of the bombs and firing was plainly heard, there was a commendable absence of panic. Damage was done in five distinct areas. In the first there was little or no residential property but some large business buildings. Here five bombs fell, four in the street. Buildings were considerably damaged and there were also a number of casualties.
In the second area a bomb fell in the garden of a large block of residential flats and several rooms on the ground floor were totally wrecked while the first floor suffered considerable damage. Another bomb fell on the top of another block, demolishing the top storey. There were no casualties in this area. In the third area two business premises were damaged. The fourth area was a poor working-class district and many houses were over-crowded. Here more bombs were dropped than in the other three areas, and one group of small houses was entirely destroyed. A single bomb fell in the fifth area which was a suburb where there was not a single factory or business house, hardly any shops and no encampments. There were no aerial defences or even searchlights. Here, for some obscure reason, the largest number of bombs was dropped in less than a minute. Between the first and last bombs was a distance of only six hundred yards. Five fell within sixty yards and three in a single small garden. A fortunate feature of the whole raid was the number of bombs falling on the ground and not on buildings. Only three houses were actually struck in this area.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

THE CASUALTY LISTS.

October 18, 5.20 a.m.
To-night's casualty lists contain five (?) headed by the naval unit under Rear Admiral Troubridge in Serbia.

AUSTRO-GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

October 18, 5.55 a.m.
Austrian and German communiques state that the Serbian positions in the Avala mountains have been stormed. The whole hilly district south of Belgrade is in Austro-German hands.

FURTHER PROGRESS BY SERBIANS.

October 18, 6.00 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens advices from Salonica announce that the Serbian and Allied armies have occupied Sirumitza. They have also secured various points dominating the railway whose protection is regarded as assured.

FRENCH RECEIVE BAPTISM OF FIRE IN MACEDONIA.

October 18, 3.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the French troops received their baptism of fire in Macedonia near the railway bridge at Hudovo Vilandovo when they were attacked by forty thousand Bulgarians. Fighting still continues.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

PIERCE THE ENEMY'S FRONT.

October 18, 5.55 a.m.
A Russian communique states that the enemy continued to make persistent attacks on the Dwinsk front. Four were repulsed yesterday. The Russians caught the attacking Germans north of Lake Swenten in flank and rear and cut off and captured a large number.

Further south the Russians pierced the enemy's front on the Western shore of Lake Boginskoe and crossed the River Drisviatitsa. They also captured enemy positions on the Stry above Oziortysk and west of Deranjo.

MORE ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

October 18, 3.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the Italians stormed the fortified position of Pregasina, an important advanced point of the fortified Riva group in the difficult mountainous region west of Garda. A communique states that the action began on Tuesday night. The troops despite heavy fire from the powerful Riva batteries reached the entanglements and under cover of fire cut openings therein. They resumed the attack next morning under rifle and artillery fire and asphyxiating bombs and advanced beyond Pregasina to the heights dominating the Ledro Valley where they have solidly established themselves.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

October 18, 5.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the British fleet is again heavily bombarding the Belgian coast.

ITALIAN LOAN IN AMERICA.

October 18, 5.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that Italy is placing a one-year loan of five million sterling in the United States for the purpose of stabilising exchange.

NEW HEAD OF NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

An Admiral Appointed.

The rapid expansion of the Royal Naval Air Service in respect of both personnel and materiel, has rendered necessary a re-organisation of the Admiralty Air Department, and their Lordships have decided to place it for the future under the direction of a flag officer, with the title of Director of Air Services. Rear-Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee has been selected for this appointment. The present Director of the Air Department, Commodore M. F. Suter, O.B., has been promoted to the rank of Commodore 1st Class, and will be in charge of the material side of naval aeronautical work, with the new title of Superintendent of Aircraft Construction.

Rear-Admiral Charles Lionel Vaughan-Lee was advanced to the Flag List on August 8 last. For the last two years he has been in command of the Naval Barracks at Portsmouth, with the rank of Commander of the Second Class. He is well known as an officer of scientific attainments who, as a lieutenant, was a torpedo specialist, and had obtained promotion for meritorious examination at the Royal Naval College. He entered the service in July, 1880, became a sub-lieutenant in 1880, and was advanced in the following year. As a midshipman he saw service during the Egyptian War of 1882 in the Minotaur. He held the post of Assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance from

February, 1890, to July, 1900, and of Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence from January to December, 1905.

Commodore Murray F. Suter, O.B., who is 43 years of age, has done remarkable work for the air branch of the Royal Navy for over five years. He entered the service in January, 1886, and specialised as a torpedo lieutenant. Subsequently, he took up submarine work and in 1907 published, "The Evolution of the Submarine Boat, Mine, and Torpedo." In 1908 he became Assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance, and in September, 1910, was appointed Inspecting Captain of Airships, a position which he held until February, 1912. A few months later he was selected for the post of Director of the Air Department of the Admiralty and was made a C.B. last January.

TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FERRY BOAT SUNK.

COLLIDES WITH GERMAN DESTROYER.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]
London, Received, October 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that a German steam ferry boat from Trelleborg, on Friday evening, collided with a German destroyer which cut her in two and sank her. Only five persons were saved.

TELEGRAMS NEWS FOR BUSY MEN. CONDENSED.

The enemy continued persistent attacks on the Dwinsk front. The British Fleet is again heavily bombarding the Belgian Coast.

The execution of Miss Cavell has shocked the Belgians, who declare it to be the bloodiest act of the war.

Italy is placing a one year loan of five million sterling, in the United States, for the purpose of stabilising exchange.

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There has been a big seizure of arms and ammunition, in Shanghai, destined by Germany for India, through Chinese agents.

The Press Bureau issues an account of the damage, done by the recent Zeppelin raid, by a writer appointed by the Home Office.

As a result of the seizure of arms in Shanghai the German accession wrote, claiming jurisdiction, as the Chinese were in German employ.

The Russians caught the attacking Germans north of Lake Swenten in the flank and the rear, and cut off, and captured, a large number.

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DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, October 21.

Red Cross Concert—Palladium.

Gardens.—9 p.m.

Friday, October 22.

Opening of Queen's College Recreation Club Pavilion.—5 p.m.

Saturday, October 23.

Opening day of Italian Convent Bazaar.—10 a.m.

Wednesday, October 27.

Hongkong and South China Fisheries—annual general meeting.—noon

Friday, October 29.

Hongkong Club, Extraordinary General Meeting of members.

Saturday, October 31.

Ministering Children's League Bazaar.—2 p.m.

NOTICES

SUTER HARTMANN & RAHTJEN'S COMPOSITION CO., LTD., LONDON.

Contractors to the Admiralty, India Office, War Office,
Crown Agents for the Colonies, &c.

"THE RED HAND BRAND."

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sive Paints, Ready mixed, for all purposes.

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CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
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Telephone No. 41.

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premiums, Liberal Surrender
Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of
Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to
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DAI NIPPON BREWERY



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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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CAN BE CURED.

THEN why be halt suffocated,
and sit up all night cough-
ing and gasping for breath when a
SINGLE dose of
NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt
relief and ensure a good night's
rest? This, the only genuine cure
for Asthma, discovered by Mr.
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if
taken when necessary, effect a
radical cure of this erstwhile in-
curable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S.
WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all
Chemists and Patent Medicine
Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to Eu-
ropean officials and merchants in
this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is pos-
sessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has also
a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 160,
Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

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MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1915

NOTICES

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
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GRAND HOTEL:

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within
the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and
Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.
to 11.30 p.m.

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For further particulars apply—

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FRANK L. COOKE,
Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION.

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices
Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most
Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect
these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing
Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

Private Hotel, Residential only.

OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished through-
out. They are specially recommended to Mercantile Officers, Tourists
Travellers and Local Residents, being most Centrally situated. Special Terms
can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Hot
Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot
and Cold Water, Electric Light, &c., No Extras.
Inspection cordially invited: full particulars may be obtained either
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THE ALEXANDRA CAFE, Tel. 909.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM
ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

H. R. WARING,
ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new
proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for
Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix." THE MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL
Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in
Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social
Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

NOTICES

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Strong solid and compact. Iron and Nickel
Electrodes with caustic potash in strong iron box.
Minimum use of materials. May be charged a
thousand times without lowering its efficiency,
may be charged and discharged at minimum time
and to its full extent without injury. May be
kept unloaded for any length of time and is ab-
solutely safe from self-discharging when left even
a longer time loaded and out of use. Salt water
has no injurious effect on the accumulator.

An ideal accumulator of any kind of lighting or ignition device.
**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS
HAS JUST ARRIVED.**

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Telephone No. 171. YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Dardanelles must be Forced.
The operations at the Dardan-
elles have suddenly become the
subject of controversy. It is a
matter for regret that there should
be any dissent regarding our
policy there at this time, but un-
fortunately unforeseen circum-
stances demanding a large force of
troops in a new theatre of war
have arisen, and there will always
be those to contend with who are
not able to see beyond an appal-
ling list of casualties.
It has been a British tradi-
tion that once the bul-
dog seizes hold it never lets go,
and we believe, notwithstanding
the outcry, of which Lords Milner
and Ribblesdale are chief spokes-
men, that some way of getting
over the difficulty other than with-
drawal from dearly won positions
on Gallipoli Peninsula and con-
sequent loss of prestige will yet
be devised. Although the Dard-
anelles and Gallipoli Peninsula
have undoubtedly proved a
tougher proposition than anyone
anticipated at the outset we do not
doubt for a moment that the
bulldog determination and tena-
city which have already accom-
plished so much in face of the
heaviest odds would succeed in
the long run.

Daily Press

The Attitude of Greece.
Dr. Dillon writes: "I never
doubted that King Constantine
was a worshiper of the War Lord,
and a would-be imitator of the
German Kaiser. But I had some
hopes that the Greek people
would discriminate between a
consummate statesman and a
chartered blunderer, or would at
least perceive where their real
interests lie. Those hopes have
not been fulfilled, and it is now
for the Allies to impress upon
that little nation the old
lesson: *Quidquid delirant reges,
plebsuntur Achivi.*" These words
were written nearly two months
ago, and subsequent events have
but added confirmation to the
fears expressed. The best that can
now be hoped for is that Greece will
faithfully regard her promise of
benevolent neutrality. It would
be futile to attempt to conjecture
on the information at present
available what the chances are of
Germany succeeding in making
the dash to Constantinople; but
in view of the enormous sacrifices
Germany has already unavailingly
made in France and Belgium and
on the Russian frontier, it is clear
that whatever success Germany
may achieve in her enterprise in
the Balkans can only be at the
expense of a weakening of her
position in the main theatres of
the war where the issue will
finally be decided.

China Mail.

The Wars Effect on France's
Coal Industry.

The war has put Germany and
Belgium out of court in this con-
nection, and although American
coal is beginning to find its way
to Europe on an increased scale,
the freightage is a serious considera-
tion, so it looks as if France
mostly would have to depend
upon England as far as making
up her shortage of coal is con-
cerned. As a matter of fact
English coal exports to France
are on an increasing scale, but
here, too, railway and ship's rates
are much higher, and the trans-
port conditions generally are
not so easy as in times of
peace. As a result prices of coal
have risen considerably in France
during the last twelve months,
though not so much as in some
other countries. The increase, as
far as the three leading coals are
concerned, is some 33 per cent.
since the war broke out. Both
the State and municipal authori-
ties are grappling with the coal
problem; the former has relieved
the import of coal from duty and
other pecuniary burdens, and a
special Coal Commission is re-
gulating the order of delivery
from the French coal-mines, and
local bodies—those of Paris
naturally more than any—are en-
deavouring to accumulate sup-
plies for the forthcoming winter.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.



DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE.

Wholesale Agents: **W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,**
YORK BUILDINGS.

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MICHAEL O'HALLORAN, Gene- Stratton-Porter.	1.75	THE RED SECRETS OF THE HO- HENZOLLERN, Armand & Grayson.	.80
HEART OF THE SUNSET, Rex Beach.	1.75	THE FIELD OF HONOUR, Field- ing Hall.	2.75
A YOUNG MAN'S YEAR, An- thony Hope.	1.75	ARMS & THE MAP, Ian Hannah.	2.75
THE PHILOSOPHY OF NIETZS- CHE, A. Wolf.	2.75	MODERN WARFARE, H.S. and E. H. Williams.	4.80
THE HUMAN SIDE OF PLANTS, R. Dixon.	6.00	THE ORIGINS OF WAR Holland Rosa.	.80
DIVERSIONS OF A NATURALIST Sir R. Lankester.	4.50	ITALY AND THE UNHOLY ALLI- ANCE, W. O. Pitt.	2.00
THE PUBLIC & PRIVATE LIFE OF KAISER WILLIAM 2ND, E. Lodge.	6.00	THE DIARY OF A FRENCH ARMY CHAPLAIN, Abbe Klein.	2.75
MODERN AUSTRIA: HER RACIAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS, V. Gayda.	8.50	AMERICA AND GERMANY, W. White.	4.00
THE A. B. C. OF HERALDRY, Robbery.	4.00	THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNIT- ED STATES IN RELATION TO THE BRITISH AND GER- MAN EMPIRES, Nicholson.	.40
MIND CURES, Geoffrey Rhodes.	4.00	T. P.'S JOURNAL GREAT DEEDS OF THE WAR.	3.50
THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, Wicor.	6.00	HEURES DE GUERRE, Hermant.	2.00
INDIAN MEMORIES, Sir R. Baden- Powell.	8.50	L'UNION SAOZE, Maurice Barres.	2.00
ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, Ches- terton.	8	RECITS DU TEMPS DE LA GUERRE, Rene Bazin.	2.00
EDWARDS, Barry Pain.	2.75	PENDANT LA GUERRE, Francois de Nion.	2.00
TOWARDS RACIAL HEALTH, Norah March.	2.75	LA GRAND BARBARIE, Loh.	.70
THE BOOK OF THE FLY, THE FLY PLAGUE AND ITS CURE, Hurlstone Hardy.	2.00	SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, H. Harding Davis.	3.00

MAN LOONG.

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We are the leading Manufacturers in
this class of Goods. Our Fruit
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quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to our business and sanitary
arrangements.

M. F. CHUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

FLOOD PICTURES

of

CANTON, SHAMEEN,

WEST RIVER

AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 18th July, 1915

GENERAL NEWS.

Tokyo Business Men for America.

Arrangements have been made by a number of Tokyo business men to visit the San Francisco Exhibition and various American cities on a tour of inspection. The party, which will be under the guidance of Mr. Hoshino, will leave Yokohama on the 23rd instant by the T.K.K. steamer Shinyo-maru.

Death of Rev. Samuel Pollard.

News was received in Shanghai, on October 12 of the death, from typhoid fever, of the Rev. Samuel Pollard, of the United Methodist Mission in southwest China. His death took place on September 15. By the passing of Samuel Pollard, west China has lost probably the greatest pioneer missionary of Yunnan. He came to China about 1890, associated with the old Bible Christian Mission, with the Rev. F. J. Dymond, who is still in Yunnan. He speedily became a fluent speaker of Chinese and in later years was appointed as the examiner of pupils in Chinese for the China Inland Mission, with which the Bible Christians were affiliated.

Polyandry in Tibet.

The Japanese scholar, Ekai Kawaguchi, who has just passed through Tibet, brings tidings that "practice of polyandry has disappeared altogether." Sociologists will be disposed to regret that reformation, for Tibet provided their most imposing instance of polyandry. Of polygamy there are innumerable instances, but the converse case was only likely to occur in certain rare conditions, such as great poverty or a scarcity of women due to some such cause as female infanticide. Moreover, the Tibetan form of polyandry was a peculiar one, for the husbands were always brothers of one another.

To Help British Traders in China.

London, Sept. 9.—The Board of Trade announces that arrangements have been made by the Foreign Office in accordance with which his Majesty's Commercial Attaché at Peking and the Assistant Commercial Attaché, who is stationed at Shanghai, will be prepared to assist British firms in need of agents by putting them in touch with suitable British agents in that country. Firms desiring to take advantage of this offer should communicate with his Majesty's Commercial Attaché for China, care of British Legation, Peking or with the Assistant Commercial Attaché, care of his Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in Shanghai.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Fanyan c/o Chop Hungfat, Singapore.
Chop Hockchung, Singapore.
Kimihigashi Wayda Hotel, Manila.
Reositer Passenger Miyasaki Maru, Manila.
Warner, Saigon.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

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W. L. PEDERSEN, Actg. Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915.

If you have lost your appetite or the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

THE VICTOR VICTROLA

BRINGS TO YOU AN INFINITE VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENT



Call in and we will gladly demonstrate it to you.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

DEATH OF SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

Soldier and Diplomatist.

We regret says the Times of Sept. 11 to announce the death of the Right Hon. Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, G.C.M.G., (G.O.V.O., K.C.B.), which occurred yesterday from heart failure at his residence, 40, Chester Square. Sir Claude MacDonald, who was born in 1852, entered the Army in 1872, after passing through the Military College at Sandhurst, as a subaltern in the Highland Light Infantry. He first saw active service in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, and was appointed in the following year Military Attaché to the British Agency in Cairo. He took part in the operations in the Eastern Sudan in 1884, and he was wounded at the battle of Tamei. In 1887 he proceeded to Zanzibar as Acting Agent and Consul-General, and in the following year he was appointed her Majesty's Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa. The great region extending from the boundaries of Lagos to the Forcados River and from the Benue River to the Rio del Rey had been brought under British rule in 1885. But until Mr. MacDonald went out no serious attempt had been made to render our occupation really effective beyond the coast. He went to work with the quiet determination, sound common sense, and cheerful pluck which have enabled so many young Englishmen to play a modest but useful part amongst the makers of our great Empire. With a small staff of his own selection, he built up a system of government which, in spite of some friction at the outset with the European traders, ensured peace, order, and security and a fair measure of prosperity to the territory which he had taken over in 1887 almost as a terra incognita, and which he left in 1895 permanently reclaimed to the civilizing influences of British rule.

The great administrative ability he had thus displayed, as well as the diplomatic qualities of which he had given fresh proof when he was sent by the Foreign Office to Berlin to assist in the negotiations for the delimitation of the Anglo-German frontier of Cameroon, attracted the attention of his superiors, and especially, it is said, of Lord Salisbury. He had already been made a K.C.M.G. in 1892, and he was known to be marked out for early promotion. Nevertheless, the appointment of Sir Claude MacDonald to one of the most difficult and responsible posts in the diplomatic service, when the Legation at Peking became vacant in 1895 by Sir Nicolas O'Connor's promotion to the Petrograd Embassy, caused at the time widespread surprise. The collapse of China after the Japanese War had created an entirely new situation in the Far East which had already led to considerable friction between the Powers and threatened to affect most seriously the political and commercial interests of the British Empire. Peking had become the cockpit of international diplomacy, and excellent as Sir Claude MacDonald's record had doubtless been, both as a gallant and able

officer and as a successful administrator in the Dark Continent, it was felt that the Foreign Office was making a bold experiment in transferring him suddenly to a post requiring an altogether different order of ability to that which he had hitherto had an opportunity of displaying.

Skill as a Negotiator. In Anglo-Chinese circles, however, both at home and in the Far East, Sir Claude MacDonald's appointment was received with genuine satisfaction. The opening of the West River to foreign trade, the settlement of the long question at Canton, the formal recognition of the rights of British subjects in regard to the navigation of inland waters, the lease of Wei-hai-wei, the negotiations with reference to the Anglo-German loan of 1898 and to the various railway and mining concessions granted to British companies, and notably the valuable concessions obtained by the Pekin Syndicate in Honan and Shan-shi, bear ample evidence to his perseverance and skill as a negotiator whenever he was adequately supported by his Government.

Although the Boxer Rising in 1899 proved the confidence which he reposed in the loyalty of the late Empress Dowager to have been misplaced, it was largely due to his forethought that, when the Legations were besieged, the British were able to shelter so many refugees and to offer so prolonged and heroic a resistance. Created a G.C.M.G. in May, 1900, Sir Claude subsequently received the China medal and clasps, together with a Military K.C.B. and the rank of colonel, for the defence of the Legations, which he had so thoroughly organized.

The following October he was transferred to Tokyo as Minister, and five years later he became the first British Ambassador to Japan. After representing Great Britain there for 12 years, he retired in December, 1912. Under his auspices was concluded the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of August, 1905 (renewed July, 1911), by which are regulated the rights and interests of the two Powers in the Far East. For his services in this connection Sir Claude was made a G.O.V.O. and sworn a Privy Councillor in 1908. In 1911 he received the Coronation medal. The Emperor of Japan had conferred on him the first Class of the Order of the Rising Sun. Service at Marlborough House Chapel.

The funeral service for Sir Claude MacDonald was held on Sept. 14 in Marlborough House Chapel, St. James's Palace. Canon Edgar Sheppard officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. G. McCormick. The King was represented at the service by Viscount Allendale, and Colonel Barn, M.P., represented the Duke of Connaught. The chief mourners were Lady MacDonald, Miss MacDonald, Miss Stella MacDonald, Major Armstrong, Major MacDonald, and Colonel and Mrs. J. R. Armstrong. Among others present were:

The French Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Inouye, the Chinese Minister, Mr. B. F. Aleson (representing Sir Edward Grey), Mr. W. Lamson (representing the Foreign Office), the Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.P. (British Red Cross

Prepaid Advertisements

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TO LET.

TO LET.—Four-roomed and three-roomed flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed flats in May Road possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rents.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two-roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

Houses at the Peak.

No. 21 Wongsheing Road.

No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

Godowns at Wanchai.

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Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 1 Morrison Hill.

Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession.

Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Society and Order of St. John, Sir A. Rolit (Vice-President of the Japanese Society), Mr. Douglas Freshfield (Royal Geographical Society), Mr. H. G. Wilcox (China Association).

Lieutenant-Colonel Kindersley, Major Anderson, and Lieutenant Otto Neilson (3rd Highland Light Infantry), the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Earl of Ranfurly, the Marquis Meade, Colonel J. N. MacLeod (Indian Medical Service), Sir W. Hillier, Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. Seymour, General Upperton, Captain Sir Douglas Brownrigg, Colonel A. A. Sir J. McLeary Brown, Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold, Countess Roehberg, Bishop Corfe, Sir Chauncy Cartwright, Dr. B. Croft, General Erskine, Colonel Pagan, Sir Ernest Flower, Sir G. Danton, General Sir E. Barrow, Sir Valentine Chisolm, Sir A. Hudson, Sir Willoughby Maycock.

Sir Dyer Duckworth, Colonel O. E. Tyrrell (St. John Ambulance Brigade), Rear-Admiral Sir C. Otley, Rear-Admiral Inglefield, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, General Sir A. Gaselee, Surgeon-General Sir B. Franklin, Sir John Furlley Lady Hanbury-Williams, Captain and Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. E. M. MacDonald, Lady Palmer, Colonel Haskett Smith, Mr. W. H. Smith (Japanese Society), M. A. L. Boyle, Sir Eric Barrington Mr. Heathcote Long, Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, Major H. Jardine Hallows, Colonel Archibald Hallows, Colonel W. T. Dooner, Colonel Sir C. M. Watson, Mr. W. F. Hamilton, K.C., Mr. P. King (Chinese Customs), Colonel Hobson Locke (Junior United Service Club), Mr. Wilton Crowden, Mr. J. B. Lechmere, Mr. Hastings (British Red Cross Society), Lady Smith-Dorrien, and Captain O. Pety Smith.

A service for Sir Claude, as Secretary-General of the Order of St. John, was also held at the Priory Church of St. John, Clerkenwell, the Bishop of Southwark, Sub-Prefect, officiating.

Among those present were Colonel Sir Herbert Jekyll (Chancellor) and Lady Jekyll, Mr. Edwin Freshfield, and Inspector-General Belgrave Ninnis.

The cremation took place at Golden's Green, and the interment was at Brookwood.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East, Park Road, containing 6 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c.; vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon Locker, Deacon & Harston.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road, Victoria Lodge, No. 15 Peak Rd. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 6 "Lyemmoon Villas" Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

WANTED

WANTED.—Captain with Certificate for steamer. Apply to 18 Nathan Road.

G. R.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An European Second Engineer for H.M. Tug "Atlas" Rate of Pay \$7.00 per day for seven days per week. Apply to Chief Engineer H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, late 1914 model. Apply to Motor Cycle. c/o Hon-kong Telegraph.

OCCUPYING SAMOA.

The Summons to Surrender.

The correspondence relating to the occupation of German Samoa by an Expeditionary Force from New Zealand is published as a Parliamentary White Paper (Cd. 7072). Apia was occupied, without opposition, on August 31, 1914. The letter in which Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey, commanding the Australian Squadron, summoned the German Governor to surrender, was in the following terms:—

I have the honour to inform you that I am off the port of Apia with an overwhelming force and, in order to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, I will not open fire if you surrender immediately:

2. I therefore summon you to surrender to me forthwith the town of Apia, and the Imperial possessions under your control.

3. An answer must be delivered within half an hour to the bearer.

4. Wireless communications are to cease instantly or fire will be opened on the station.

5. If no answer is received to this letter, or if the answer is in the negative, the cruisers have orders to cover the landing parties with their guns.

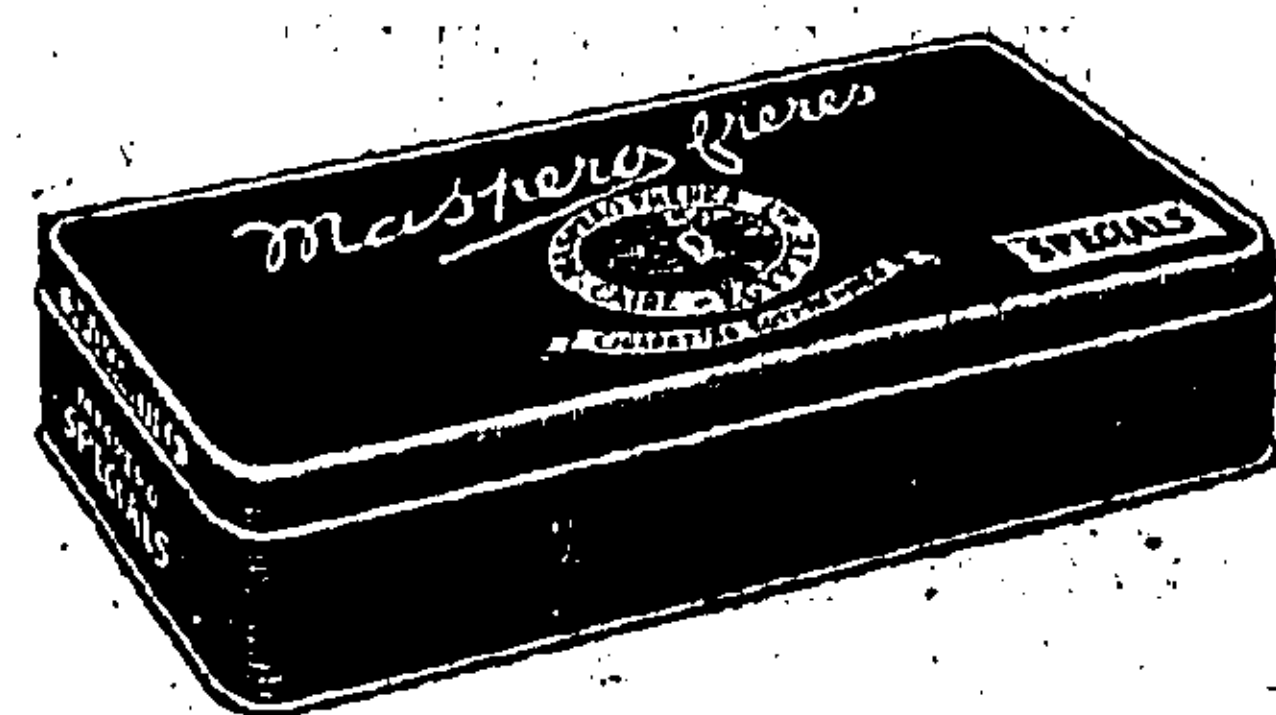
The Acting-Governor, Herr Rimbarg, in the absence of his chief, made submission as follows:—

According to the principles of the rights of nations, especially the agreements of the Second Hague Peace Conference, the bombardment of our (sic?) harbours and Protectorates is forbidden, also the threat to do so.

I therefore respectfully protest against your Excellency's proposal. For the rest, to avoid the military measures which you propose, I have given orders for the wireless telegraph station to be packed up, and that no resistance is to be offered.

I leave it to your Excellency to take possession of the Protectorate of Samoa, and respectfully remark that the responsibility for the life and property of the European population must rest with you.

NOTICES.



MASPERO FRERES "SPECIALS"

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

\$1.50 a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Finest Ceylon Tea in 1 lb. Tins ... 95 cts.

Orange Pekoe ... 95 cts.

Choice China Tea in 1 lb. Tins ... 95 cts.

"Cumshaw" Mixture ... 95 cts.

English Breakfast Tea in 1 lb. Tins ... 95 cts.

A Blend of Indian and China Teas.

Pure Ground Coffee in 1 lb. Tins ... 90 cts.

Finest Mocha and Java Beans.

WE WISH TO DRAW OUR CUSTOMERS' ATTENTION

TO THE FACT THAT THE ABOVE TEAS AND COFFEE

ARE ONLY PROCURABLE FROM

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS.
ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAMST.
(Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT FIT.

Established 1900.

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

\$3.90 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.30 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

188 Des Voeux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 AM.	to	8.00 AM.	Every 15 Min.
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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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BIRTHS.

SLATER.—On October 10, at Kuala Lumpur, the wife of C. D. Slater, of Kuala Lumpur, of a daughter.

JELLY.—On September 27, 1915, at Ipoh, the wife of Arthur S. Jelly, Malay States Civil Service, of a son who did not survive his birth.

STEWART.—On September 11, at Old Court, Hanger Hill, Ealing, the wife of A. J. D. Stewart, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Batavia, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MACGILLIVRAY.—At Belmont, Kingussie, on September 11, Finlay MacGillivray, retired rubber planter, formerly of Jebong Estate, Perak, F. M. S., aged 60 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1915.

FEMINISM IN CHINA.

Northern papers are interesting themselves in the possibility of a pronounced Woman Movement in China in the near future. One journal, the *Japan Chronicle*, goes so far as to say: "It almost looks as though there were a big socio-political experiment beginning in China, compared with which the question whether a despotic ruler should be called President or Emperor is trifling." Of course, all manner of apophorems have been prophesied for China, at one time and another, which have terminated in a puff and not in an earthquake at all; and those who take the trouble to consider, even for a moment, the tone of thought that has dominated this part of the world for untold centuries, will be disposed to number the suggested movement among these things which "fizzle out."

Woman, we all know, has had a greater influence in Chinese affairs than in those of other Eastern countries; but has she ever been a distinct force outside her own house? The grim power of the husband's mother within the household is undeniable; but, outside, her influence is made to cease by the mere fact that Chinese tradition decrees that woman shall stay at home and, until recent years, even went the length of demanding that she should be crippled in order that she might not stray. Can tradition be lived down all in a few years? We are perfectly well aware that, following on the Revolution, scores of would-be "suffragette" societies sprang into being, but they were destined to be short-lived. In the North we believe that western-educated Chinese girls may still be endeavouring to set on foot various feminist organisations; but here in the South, beyond the facts that a few Americanised women in Canton whisper their aspirations one to another, and that Chinese women in Hongkong have been known to frequent the cinematograph shows without the consent of their husbands, it may be said that "The Cause" despairs of adherents.

This, of course, does not mean that the Chinese woman of the large towns or of the foreign settlements in what she was a few years ago. A change—even one that may be termed desirable—has been working for some years past, which is encouraging the younger generation of Chinese, both male and female, to feel that a woman has a right to be treated as a rational creature and not to be perpetually the "person of the inner chamber." "Emancipation," however, is quite another thing, and the foreign women who have been going about preaching suffragist doctrines among the natives are doing a cruel as well as an idiotic thing; for they are awakening hopes which can never be realised. The Chinese man is no fool, and even the most advanced, even the keenest lover of American or British institutions, is not likely to give encouragement to ideas which can only bring his country trouble; in fact those who have lived longest among the people of the West will probably be the very men to see that the placing of power in the hands of women is just the course most likely to lead to the weakening of a country from a military point of view. Thus, neither from the old nor from the new Chinese can much encouragement for feminism be expected. And what of the women themselves? Do they really want to push themselves to the front? Probably not, in a general way. From all we can gather, the moment the traveller strays from the towns where foreign women are to be found, all trace of these extraordinary aspirations disappears. Not only so, but little birds whisper that the advocates of the great movement have been very roundly snubbed in Shanghai, Nanking, Peking and Hankow when they sought to spread the gospel of suffragism. From what the educated Chinese themselves say, the day is certainly coming when their womankind will take a more reasonable interest in the things proper to women: when they will exercise themselves on such subjects as the hygiene of the home and will really be the companions of their menfolk; but the day is never coming when the women of the East, in appreciable numbers, will imitate the excesses of the unsexed women of the West.

Cruelty Cases.

We are glad to notice, as time goes on, that there is an ever-increasing effort on the part of police and public to put an end to the atrocious cruelties to animals that have too often been the rule in this colony. Summonses are being taken out more frequently for these offences, and men are being prosecuted, and in some cases punished, for what would have been ignored quite a few years ago. One of the most promising signs is the fact that the Indian police themselves are taking a more practical interest in the matter. A case brought to our notice yesterday serves as an illustration. Two men were occupied in dragging a goat by the neck along Icehouse Street. The beast was obviously too sick to move; yet his tormentors persisted—till an Indian sergeant arrived on the scene and insisted in the animal's being placed in a rickshaw. The Police Reserve has been treated to so much advice from the press as to what it should and should not do that we only offer a mild suggestion very hesitatingly. It is that the men on patrol—especially the Chinese, who have an advantage over other men in their knowledge of the vernacular—should overhaul, occasionally, some of the bird shops in their districts, and also should have an eye to the pecking of poultry in crates. Two interesting Anniversaries.

In view of all the fighting that is going on, on sea and land, and of the fact that this war is one of allies against allies and not of one nation against another, it is interesting to remember that to-day and to-morrow are the anniversaries, of the battles, respectively, of Lepanto and Navarino—both of them conflicts in which a number of nationalities took part. In fact the Lepanto event is still spoken of by some historians as "the battle of the nations," though perhaps "the battle won by German treachery" would have been an apter name. Napoleon's army of 100,000 (which contained many battalions of Saxons) was opposed to 240,000 Prussians, Austrians and Russians. "The French were beaten, chiefly owing to seventeen Saxon battalions, their allies, turning upon them in the heat of the engagement!" Always the Turks.

The make-up of the "sides" here is interesting, though not more so than in the case of the battle of Navarino, which took place fourteen years later (October 21, 1827); for here the fleets of Britain, Russia and France, under command of Admiral Codrington, were opposed to the Turks and Egyptians. Most of the harm done was the work of the Turks themselves for, rather than have their ships fall into the hands of their enemies, they destroyed the greater number of them. The fact that this defeat of the Turks was subsequently spoken of by the Duke of Wellington as "an untoward event" seems to show that our hopeful British practice of cherishing the Turk and suspecting the Russian had begun even then. If our grandfathers had been possessed of a little more foresight they would have wiped out not only the Turkish fleet but the Turkish nation, for it has been a curse to civilisation for centuries—and indeed might have remained so for another generation or two had not their own unlucky star guided them into taking a share in the present war. When that is over we are hardly likely to hear much more of Turkey, as regards affairs in Europe.

PENDING ASSAULT SUMMONS.

This morning in the Police Court, the case was mentioned in which Mrs. Millie Tangap, 39 Elgin Street, summoned O. Castilio, and Mrs. Amelia Place of 38 Elgin Street for assault and for using threatening, abusive and obscene language, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned.

Similar summonses were issued by Mrs. Santos.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Dixon of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist defended.

Mr. Goldring informed Mr. Haselard that the summons by Mrs. Santos was withdrawn, it having been issued in error and in excess of his instructions.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday October 27.

DAY BY DAY.

GONE—BUT NOT FORGOTTEN!

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 78; fog.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fog.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Allentique to-day at 10 a.m., U. K. and Canadian Mails.—Closed per s.s. Sado Maru at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Liangchow to-day at 3 p.m.

Share Market News—Opening Official Quotations.

Canton Insurances.—\$425, nom.
Union Insurances.—\$955, sales.
Shell Transport.—87/6 sellers.
Tronchs.—28/- nom.
Doce.—\$88, 38½ sales.
Humphrey's Estates.—\$7, sellers.
Hongkong Cottons.—\$9.40, sales.
Providents.—\$9.80, sellers.
Dairy Farms.—\$32½, sellers x div.
Cements.—\$10½, buyers.
Ropes.—\$34, buyers.
Langkats.—1½, 38 buyers.
Watsons.—\$8½, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/9 15-16.

To-morrow's Anniversary
To-morrow is the 88th anniversary of the Battle of Navarino.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—St. Andrews Church Kowloon \$81.50.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of October 19, 1914.

Armentieres Retaken.
The Allies' Left Wing, north of the La Basses canal, has occupied a position in front of Givenchy. The Allies at Fromelles have retaken Armentieres.

Further Advances.
We made a marked advance yesterday north of Arras and slightly progressed at certain points between Arras and the Oise. The situation in the Centre and on the Right Wing is unchanged.

Tsingtau Operations.
The Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron reports on the 15th October that one part of our second division, together with one British cruiser, after proceeding to the north of Ta Kwong Island on the 14th October, bombarded fiercely the Itia and Hui Chuan Chue fortresses, destroying part of them. At the same time, one of our aeroplanes, flying over the Hui Chuan Chue fortress, threw bombs upon it, while observing the effect of our firing. In this battle we sustained no damage.

The Allies' Progress.
Along the whole front there has been simple campaigning. The progress on the Allies' Left continues and the Allies have occupied Fromelles, south-west of Lille. French marines along the Ypres Canal to the sea repulsed a German attack.

The Scheldt Said to be Mined.
It is reported that the Germans have mined the Scheldt below Antwerp.

Turkey and Egypt.
The Porte states officially that Turkey entertains no aggressive intentions against Egypt, which, the statement points out, is a Turkish province.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THINGS IN SERBIA.

Affairs at Home.

"The war will not finish soon," is what Sir Eric Swayne has been frankly telling the people at Hull, Great Britain, he adds, must have three million men by the spring, "to make Germany realise the uselessness of continuing the war." This last expression of General Swayne's is particularly useful and happy. Germany knows—has known for well nigh a twelve-month—that she cannot win; but that is not sufficient. She has to be taught that her prolonging of the war from sheer malevolence—sheer maniacal desire to cause as much damage and suffering all round, as possible—can only bring her extra trouble, making her ultimate punishment three as severe as it would have been had she surrendered earlier. It seems tolerably clear that nothing but an overwhelming force will convince her of all this. She thinks in big numbers; all her bully instincts dispose her to associate size with strength. We know otherwise, but we have to see the thing from her point of view and to set to work in the manner that will be the most convincing to her.

The Need of Men.

Obviously that manner is the overawing of her by the presence of large bodies of troops and by the establishment of the fact that we can fill up all the gaps in our front as quickly as they are made. And this means recruiting on a much larger scale than has hitherto obtained. If the men at home who are so slack in offering themselves would but realise that a wild animal is never more dangerous than when he sees himself driven to bay and badly wounded, they would hesitate no longer. The treatment accorded to a British nurse in Brussels is an earnest of what we are to expect from this cultured nation now that its losses and defeats have driven it more mad than ever. If a German officer (!) can, in cold blood, walk up to a fainting woman and shoot her, what may we not next look for? What mercy can our brothers, cousins, friends or sons who are prisoners in Germany look for? What can the Belgians who are living under Prussian rule expect? There is no devilry, from the torturing of women to the deliberate inoculation of prisoners with disease and the poisoning of water-courses, that these gentlemen are not capable of; and therefore they must be subdued, masked whether by conscription or by any other means. This is no time for Parliamentary debates on the subject; the men of the Empire must stop the talk about compulsory service by coming forward in a body voluntarily. The righteousness or the unrighteousness of compulsion can be talked about when the war is over.

Russia and the Enemy.

Once again the Russians have pierced the enemy's front and have made important captures. And if they are showing themselves a terror now, what are they going to be like when they have brought their army up to something like its full strength? Personally we rather look forward to the day when the Germans will find themselves opposed by a Kirghiz army. The two will understand each other so beautifully. In fact it is a condescension on the part of civilised European troops to fight these women-killers; they should be left entirely to the Asiatic tribesmen to deal with. Indeed it may yet take a prolonged visit from these Kirghiz men to bring the Germans to reason. From all one hears of Russia's prospective recruits, the enemy will be "in for a gaudy time," the day they enter into negotiations with him. But even should they seize upon the hand-dest German town and make themselves at home there for a while, they cannot sink to lower depths than those which have rendered the troops of Kaiser William notorious.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Alleged Murder at Yau-mat.

The case in which Wong Kee pleaded not guilty to an indictment of murder at Yau-mat on September 19 was resumed this morning. The following jury was called:—Messrs. A. Stevenson, foreman, A. Edward, O. R. Chunnott, D. D. Oavrio, B. J. Remedios, B. S. Benjamin and C. O. Boyd.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, prosecuted, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, defended. Inspector Gerrard said when the accused was brought to Yau-mat Police Station he was wearing a singlet and a pair of trousers, both of which were stained with blood. Blood was also coming from a wound in the head, and other parts of the man's body were also stained.

There was, on the pillar, of No. 69, the print of a hand, in blood. The photographs produced were of that. He went into the next house, 71 and on the dividing wall he found more blood marks and also the print of a hand in blood. On the verandah of 69, there were a few drops of blood, some a few inches apart and some a few feet apart which made a trail in the back floor of 69, and up to the sacks of flour where the accused was found hiding.

By Mr. Alabaster:—The hand mark on the photograph produced in Court was a distinct mark of a left hand.

By His Lordship.—On the deceased a bunch of keys was found. One of the keys opened the safe; he opened the safe with it himself. Nothing was found on the prisoner. As far as he knew the contents of the safe were intact. There was a large sum of money there, mostly in rolls of subsidiary coin.

The station interpreter said he read and explained the charge to the prisoner. The latter then made a statement which witness took down word for word. The statement when read over to the prisoner was signed by the prisoner.

The statement was then read to the prisoner and he admitted it. He said he did not murder the deceased. About 3 o'clock in the morning he heard people making a row and when he came out to see what was the matter and he saw people running and calling out "arrest man." He was afraid he would be arrested by mistake so he ran into the deceased's shop. The people who saw him did not know him and they called for the police to arrest him, because they thought he was the assailant. After he was arrested he was taken out and a loki of the shop also thought he was the real assailant, therefore he was brought to the station. He had never seen that knife (produced) before.

Mr. Alabaster in the course of his address of defence to the jury said if the evidence of the Crown had left any impression, it must have left on the minds of the jury the impression that a great deal of it was untrue. Let them take the evidence for the prosecution. So keen were the witnesses for the prosecution to rebut the story of the prisoner that he ran in from fear of being arrested by mistake that they told a story, which, if the jury believed, the prisoner could not have committed the murder because he could never have got into either house at all, which was ridiculous because he was in one of the houses. The witnesses of No. 69 swore he could never have got in there because the doors were closed and could not be opened; and were not opened until they had seen the prisoner. Those in No. 71 said the same. The suggestion was put to them by the Crown, and they repudiated it, that he might have got in before and he had been in hiding there. They said he could not have got in without being seen, and there was no place where he could hide as there were people on the floors, and on some floors, there were twenty, or thirty people; on the first floor there were as many as five people and it was impossible he could have got from there to the next house. They had had the suggestion put forward that morning, that he could have got on to the verandah by climbing over a half door. Had he done that, the half door on which he got on to the verandah by climbing he

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

And St. John's Ambulance Fund.
The total of this Fund now amounts to \$5,827.94, since the last list was published, subscriptions have been received from the following:—

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Mr. W. J. Tatcher, Mr. G. A. Pentreath, Mrs. E. Murray Bain, Mrs. H. Hancock, Mrs. M. P. Telat, Mr. H. O. Sandford, Mrs. Chatham, Mr. Ho Kwong.

N. J. STABB, Hon. Treasurer.
The Fund closes on Thursday 21st. October. Subscriptions of any amount will be welcome.

could have climbed to get out. But the witnesses in their eagerness to stop the man's defence said he could not get in at all. Then the eagerness shown by the witnesses of the Crown to bring home this case to the prisoner was shown in another direction and that was the question of the blood.

"Gentlemen, the evidence of the witnesses for the Crown simply reeks in blood, blood everywhere, according to them. These witnesses see blood everywhere, and I am going to submit to you that they see blood where there is no blood. Take the case of the prisoner—soaked in blood, and you have the deceased's garments which were soaked in blood. To test the witnesses' evidence by the clothes themselves, you will see the prisoner's clothes were not soaked in blood—and the statement that they were soaked in blood is proved, by demonstration, to be untrue. There was blood on them, and how was that blood caused? Again you have the reluctance of the Crown witnesses to admit that any of that blood could have come through the blows which he received on the head from Sergeant Murphy's truncheon. Well he had three blows on his head, at least, and everyone of those three blows made his head bleed, and yet you had the Chinese constable who you hear say—Oh no, that blood could never have got on his clothes because that blood was there already. Apparently blood cannot go where blood has been, and when pressed on the point he said the blood was old blood. Gentlemen if that was old blood, it was not the blood of the murdered man, a man murdered a few minutes before. Sergeant Murphy himself says he gave him three light taps. Well perhaps in Ireland where they break heads for amusement, and knocking a man out, it is properly described as—only giving him three light taps. I do not believe it is a policeman's duty ever to give a man light taps on the head; far from me to say it was not a policeman's duty to use his truncheon, but when the time comes that he feels it necessary to use his truncheon, he uses it for one object and one object only, and that was to stun his adversary, and not to give him three light caressing taps." The evidence had been coloured in a manner hostile to the prisoner. They could not separate the truth from the falsehoods and this being a murder case he asked them to say that it was insufficiently convincing. They had been told of a photograph of a hand, but finger prints had not been produced to say that the finger prints left there were those of the prisoner. What better could they have had than that. Then they had the evidence of Li-po, a gentleman who earned his living in the pleasant past time of tasting pastry, which they could not accept as truthful.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

Prisoner protested his innocence.

His Lordship, in passing sentence of death said the jury, after investigation had arrived at the only conclusion they could have arrived at. He did not think there could be any doubt in the mind of anyone who had heard the case, that he had brutally murdered the deceased. Whatever his motive might have been, he had no justification for having murdered the man. His Lordship's duty was to pass the sentence of the law, prescribed by the law. His Lordship then passed sentence.

SPECIAL CABLE.

MORE GERMAN PERFDY IN CHINA.

BIG SEIZURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, October 18, 3 20 p.m.
There has been a big seizure of arms and ammunition, as the Shanghai, destined by Germans for India, through Chinese agents. The police discovered revolvers and ammunition embedded in boards in cases. They arrested Chinese, who say that they were unaware of the contents.

Later.
The Chinese were brought before the Mixed Court, when the German Assessor wrote claiming jurisdiction, as the Chinese were in German employ. As the intimation was not in order the case was proceeded with. It remains to be seen whether the German will force the issue. The British contend that the major interest is to stop the revolvers and ammunition, concealed among lumber and in a false bottomed table, which the Chinese were conveying to India.

COMPANY REPORT.

The North China Insurance Company, Limited.

The following is the report of the North China Insurance Company for presentation at the twelfth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, October 26.

The directors have pleasure in submitting, for the information of shareholders, the annexed duly audited statement of the company's accounts to June 30, 1915. 1914.—The balance at credit of this account is £400,033.08 and, after deducting an interim dividend of 12½ per cent. aggregating £53,932.58 paid on May 1 last, there remains a sum of £355,130.48 which the directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—

A final dividend of 12½ per cent. on the paid-up capital, making 25 per cent. for the year.

A bonus of 15 per cent. upon contributory Marine premium. £10,000 transferred to sterling reserve.

And the balance to be transferred to underwriting reserve account, closing the account for 1914. 1915.—The balance at credit of working account June 30 amounts to £711,053.43.

Underwriting Reserve Account.—It is proposed to transfer £10,000 from this account to the sterling reserve fund, which with the amount transferred from 1914 account will then stand at £180,000.

Investments.—The aggregate value of the company's sterling securities has been based on the official minimum prices, or, where these are not available, on the mean market prices at the end of July 1914 as taken from the official London Stock Exchange List. In the case of other securities the market value on June 30 1915 has been taken as the basis of valuation.

Directors.—In accordance with the provisions of the articles of association the directors all retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Audit.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. G. R. Wingrove and F. N. Matthews, who again tender their services to the shareholders.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, October 6, 1915.

Balance Sheet June 30, 1915.

To Capital account:
10,000 shares at
£5=£50,000 at
2/3.3/18 ... £441,370.31
To Sterling reserve
fund £180,000 at
2/3.3/18 ... 1,412,413.70
To Silver reserve
fund ... 370,000.00
To Underwriting
reserve account
To Exchange and
investment fluctuation account 123,580.98

To Working account 1914:
Amount brought forward from below ... £409,063.08
Deduct—
Interim dividend ... £53,932.58
355,130.48

To Working Account 1915:
Amount brought forward from below 711,053.43
To Sundry creditors (at Ex. 2/3 3/18 per Tael) ... 3,016,163.28

By Cash on deposit current accounts in Shanghai ... 321,199.20
By Chinese Imperial Govt. Loan of 1893 (E. Issue) 3,500.00
By Shanghai Municipal Loans ... 202,136.50
By Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.'s 5 per cent. Debentures ... 20,545.00

By Anglo French Land Inv. Co. Ltd.'s 6 per cent. Debentures ... 23,100.00
By Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.'s 8 per cent. Debentures ... 35,190.00
By Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.'s 6 per cent. Debentures ... 38,000.00
By Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.'s 6 per cent. Debentures ... 10,000.00
By Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Shares ... 1,050.00
By International Cotton Mfg. Co. Pref. Shares ... 7,500.00
By French Municipal Council 6 per cent. Debentures ... 22,175.00
By French Municipal Council 5½ per cent. Debentures ... 45,875.00
By Mortgages on Property in Shanghai, etc. ... 186,000.00
By Japanese Government 4 per cent. Sterling Loan 1899 ... 70,627.57
By Japanese Government Rly. Purchase Loan 1908 Yen 15,200 ... 13,832.00
By New York City 4½ per cent. Bonds G. ... 536,697.45
By London Branch—
Balance viz.:
Cash at bankers £15,486 9s. 4d.
British Government securities £6,778 3s. 0d.
Indian Government securities £12,645 5s. 6d.
Colonial Government securities £25,872 11s. 0d.
Foreign Government securities £32,289 9s. 4d.
City of Osaka 6 per cent. Bonds £3,673 8s. 0d.

City of Bombay Improvement Trust 4 per cent. Loan £1,886 12s. 0d.
City of Montreal 4½ per cent. Stock £2,446 11s. 11d.
English Railway Securities £5,736 0s. 10d.
Indian and Colonial Railway Securities £33,207 12s. 5d.
Chinese Railway Securities £12,508 4s. 10d.
Russian Railway Securities £2,339 1s. 2d.
Manila Railway Securities £3,073 2s. 9d.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 4½ per cent. Bonds £2054 19s. 4d.
Humber Commercial Rly. and Dock Co. Shares £1,331 12s. 10d.
Sterling mortgage £10,000 0s. 0d.
Total £170,887 19s. 3d.

Furniture Accounts—
London and Manchester £82 15s. 3d.
Premia outstanding, bills receivable, policy stamps, drafts in course of collection, etc. £16,812 5s. 4d.
Total £187,382 19s. 10d.
Less—Due to sundries £3,782 14s. 5d.
Total £183,600 5s. 5d.
Add—London freehold premises £38,000 0s. 0d.
Total 1956,105.49

By Balances at branches ... 253,933.46
By Furniture at head office and branches ... 3,504.90
By Sundry debtors ... 74,021.71
Tails ... 3,916,163.28

Working Account 1914
July 30, 1915.
Tails ... 1,295,590.59

To Net Premia ... 1,172,530.53
To Interest ... 123,062.08
To Transfer fees ... 28.00
Tails ... 1,295,590.59

By Commissions and charges at head office, branches and agencies ... 187,858.83
By Directors' and auditors' fees ... 6,400.00
By Income tax ... 6,732.84
By Depreciation furniture account ... 372.45
By Losses and claims ... 685,133.41
By Balance carried forward ... 409,063.08
Tails ... 1,295,590.59

Working Account 1915
June 30, 1915.
Tails ... 1,028,119.34

To Net Premia ... 933,316.48
To Interest ... 74,952.86
To Transfer fees ... 30.00
Tails ... 1,028,119.34

By Commissions and charges at head office, branches and agencies ... 108,227.00
By Directors' and auditors' fees ... 3,200.00
By Income tax ... 2,915.79
By Losses and claims ... 202,723.12
By Balance carried forward ... 711,053.343
Tails ... 1,028,119.34

A. HIDE, FREDK. A. FAIRCHILD, JAS. N. JAMESON, H. G. SIMMS, Secretary.

Auditor's Report.
We have examined the foregoing balance sheet and Accounts with the books and vouchers of the company in Shanghai and with the audited accounts received from the various Branches and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanation given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

GEO. R. WINGROVE, F. N. MATTHEWS, A.C.A., Auditors.
Shanghai, October 6, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H. K. V. R. Orders issued today by Major Wakeman Commanding H. K. V. R. State—
Musketry.

The Kowloon City Ranges A. and B. have been allotted to the H. K. V. R. between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the following dates:

Sunday October 31.
Sundays November 7, 14, 21 and 28.
Sundays December 5 and 19.

The dates allotted to Companies for firing Parts I and II of the Musketry Course will be as under:

Part I.
"A" Coy. October 31.
"C" Coy. November 7.
"B" Coy. November 14.

Part II.
"A" November 21.
"C" November 28.
"B" December 5.

Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground on the dates named in full marching order and proceed by launch to Kowloon City. Food will be carried in haversacks and water-bottles filled. All exempted members must parade with their Companies, unless employed on government or military duties between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., in which case a certificate to that effect must be sent to the O. C. of their Company three days in advance. Officers commanding Companies will arrange for the conveyance of ammunition and supplies for the range. Two officers will be detailed for supervision at the Batts and at least two at the Firing Points. The officers detailed for the Batts will be on the range by 8 a.m.

Transfers.
The portion of the orders of the 15th instant with reference to "Transfers" is cancelled.

Resignation.
Captain W. L. Carter has been permitted to resign his commission in the H.K.V.R. on being granted a commission as temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers with effect from September 24, 1915.

Strength.
Private J. Wittichell has been struck off the strength on being transferred to the Hongkong Police Reserve with effect from October 15, 1915.

Musketry Instruction.
All N.O.s except those on duty will attend at the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday the 21st inst., Tuesday the 20th inst., and Thursday the 28th inst. for instruction in musketry under Company Sergt. Major Bond, Cooke and Ratley. Officers will also attend.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Bookwith B.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P.O. William Reid, charged Kwok Ke-san, boatmistress, with unlawfully failing to produce the licence of her boat when called upon to do so. Defendant was fined \$1.

Inspector A. E. Alves (Reserve) charged two boatpeople with unlawfully being under way in the Harbour during prohibited hours. A fine of \$5 each was imposed.

AIR DEFENCE OF LONDON

Sir Percy Scott's New Post.
The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement on Sept. 14:—

Admiral Sir Percy M. Scott, Bt., K.C.B., K.O.V.O., LL.D., has been appointed to take charge of the gunnery defences of London against attack by enemy aircraft. Admiral Scott's Record.
The Times Naval Correspondent writes:—

A prompt response to the suggestion made in these columns yesterday has been given by the appointment of Admiral Sir Percy Scott to the control of the guns for the anti-aircraft defences of London. That some one man should be made responsible for the security of the capital in this respect was widely felt to be necessary, and the selection of Sir Percy Scott will give greater confidence to the public.

The Admiral is not only a high authority on all questions connected with ordnance, but his inventive genius and capacity for improving gunnery material and appliances have often been shown to the great benefit of the State. He it was who, when Captain of the Scylla in the Mediterranean, provided his own telescopic sights, and invented gunnery training appliances which enabled his ship to make scores at prize firing which were before unknown. He proved that correct shooting only meant careful and systematic training.

Later on, when Captain of the Gannery School at Whale Island, he introduced a new system of practice firing which brought about a marked improvement in the competitions with great guns. When he was made first Inspector of Target Practice by Lord Fisher it was said that by his methods the standard of marksmanship made such a phenomenal rise that it doubled the fighting efficiency of the Navy. Every one will recall also the great service rendered by his own contrivances for use both in the defence and for the relief of Ladysmith. He also enabled ships' guns to be used during the Boxer rebellion by providing them with mobile mountings. Among his more recent inventions for the advancement of Naval and the improvement of marksmanship is a system of Director firing which at the outbreak of the war was being applied to all the ships of the Fleet.

Bombs on Kentish Coast.
The Admiralty on Sept. 14, issued the following announcement:—

A hostile aeroplane visited the Kentish coast this afternoon and dropped some bombs, which resulted in one house being seriously damaged and four persons being injured.

It was chased off by two naval aeroplanes.

No Casualties on Sunday Night.
The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement yesterday afternoon:—

The East Coast was again visited by hostile aircraft last night (12/13th September).

Bombs were dropped, but there were no casualties, and the only damage reported is that some telegraph wires are down and some glass broken.

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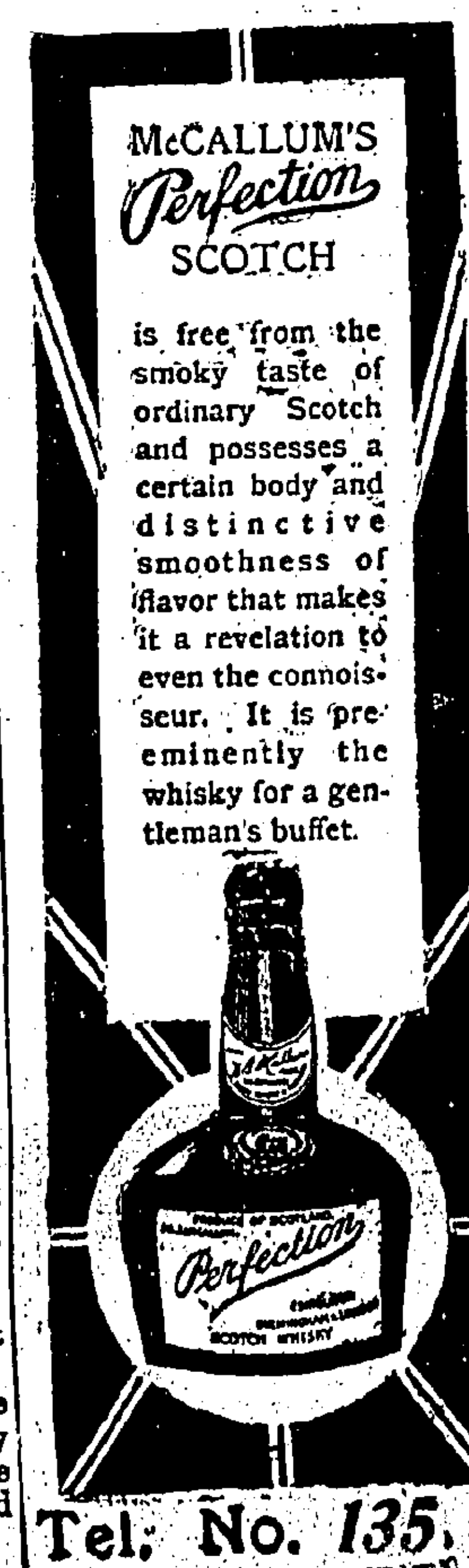
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CHANGSHA	13th Nov.	18th Nov.

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WESTWARD

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 20th October.
The S.S. "Mitra," tons 4,644, Capt. Kilpatrick, R.N.R. will be despatched as above on the 25th October.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1915.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 19th OCTOBER.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 20th OCTOBER.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

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Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24th OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor)
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		Kitano Maru Capt. Cope Fushimi Maru Capt. Trizawa	T. 16,000 {THURS., 21st Oct., at noon. T. 21,000 {THURS., 4th Nov., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama		Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori	T. 12,500 {TUES., 19th Oct., at noon. T. 12,500 {TUES., 2nd Nov., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		Hilachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 13,500 {TUES., 16th Nov., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon			
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo			
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		Sanuki Maru Capt. Teuda	T. 12,500 {TUESDAY, 26th Oct.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama			
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama			
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon	T. 12,500 {TUES., 19th Oct., at 10 a.m.

{Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 360.—
" " Return " 605.	" " Return " 550.—
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0	" " Montreal £50. 3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.	" " 1st Return £37.10/—
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" " 1st Return £72.	" " 1st Return £73.16/—
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" " 2nd " \$ 90.	" " 2nd " \$ 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI.....	Sinkiang	21st Oct. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN.....	Huichow	22nd Oct. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	26th Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

Hongkong 19th October, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tilmanoeck	BATAVIA	20th Oct.	S'HAJ	27th Oct.
Tikini	MAKASSAR	21st Oct.	JAPAN	28th Oct.
Tjikembang	S'HAJ	28th Oct.	JAVA	31st Oct.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Dairen Maru	8,000 - 15 knots	Monday, 1st November.	
Persia Maru	9,000 - 17 knots	Wednesday, 3rd November.	
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 9th Nov., at noon.	
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	30th Nov., at noon.	
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	14th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.	
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 28th Dec., at noon.	
First Class to London.....	£71.10.	Return (6 months) £120.	
First Class to New York.....	£60.	" " £96.10.	
" " " San Francisco £45.	" " "	" " £38.	

† Cargo only. Omitting Shanghai.

* VIA MANILA, OMITTING SHANGHAI.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seiyō Maru 14,000 - 18 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	13th Oct.	19th Oct. 11 a.m.
Eastern	2nd Nov.	2nd Nov. "
Alderman	2nd Nov.	22nd Nov. "
St Albans	22nd Nov.	14th Dec. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Parnmore	TUES., 19th Oct. at 2 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 22nd Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 26th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Sunken Nile.
Some months ago the Yamashina Salvage Company was asked by Lloyd's to try and raise the P. and O. steamer Nile, which sank in 36 fathoms off Iwaijima, in the Inland Sea, on February 12th last. The Yamashina firm commenced work on the steamer on May 31st, and although part of the cargo was recovered, the possibility of successfully raising the steamer was thought very doubtful. Subsequently Lloyd's sold the steamer as she lay on the bottom to the Yamashina concern for ¥10,000. For some time efforts to raise the steamer were continued, but finding the task beyond their resources the Yamashina firm sold the ship to the Mitsui Bishi for ¥16,000. The Mitsui Bishi Company has now appointed Mr. Harami-ishi to take charge of the salvage work on the Nile, and he is now conducting a preliminary survey as to the possibility of raising the steamer. In the event of the Nile being successfully raised, of course, it will mean considerable profit to those who achieve the feat.

Serious Handicap Upon U.S. Shipping.

Few publications have a wider circulation on the American continent and—in certain directions—greater influence than the Saturday Evening Post, which, among the editorials of a recent edition, has the following trenchant comment and criticism of the new U. S. Sailors' Act, which has already put the important Pacific Mail Steamship Company out of business. Here it is: "Merchant ships are operated largely by sweated labour. Pay is low; working conditions are onerous. It ought to be different. We sympathize heartily with the native-born sailor, who writes: 'Why are there so few American sailors? Why should I be ashamed of my calling? Why should I be surrounded with the scum of the earth? But sweated labour gives a low operating cost, and this appears to be one of the exceptional cases in which a higher wage scale is not compensated by greater efficiency. All the testimony we have seen points to the conclusion that a shipowner whose wages and living conditions came up to the theoretical American standard—only theoretical—for a great deal of American labour in other fields by no means gets that standard—would be seriously handicapped in competing with rivals who got their labour cheaper. The La Follette Act proposes to surmount this obstacle to better conditions on American ships by compelling virtually all foreign ships to come up to our standard. Obviously that would be a fine thing to do; but can it possibly be done? In view of the very small fraction of world's shipping under the American flag, can we fix the conditions for the world's shipping? It looks exceedingly doubtful. In view of many instances of our inability to secure tolerable conditions in cases that are wholly within our own jurisdiction, going over to England, France, Germany and Holland and telling them how they shall treat their labour in the merchant service seems to us a very dubious undertaking. It is not that we enjoy low wages and poor working conditions for sailors, but that we question the efficacy of the proposed remedy."

State Council to Consider Important Bills.

It is reported that a special meeting of the State Council will be called by Hsu Shih-Chang, the Secretary of State, on the 7th inst. Two important bills will be considered. The first is on the question of appointing commercial attaches in foreign countries as proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce; the second has to do with certain new budget of taxes under consideration by the Ministry of Finance.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pudon, Haddock, Kippers, etc.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN via W'wei.....	Chipshing*	Wed., 20th Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta.....	Kumsang*	Wed., 20th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MOJI & Kobe.....	Kutsang*	Thur., 21st Oct. at d'light
SANDAKAN.....	Mausang*	Thur., 21st Oct. at noon
SHANGHAI.....	Wingsang*	Fri., 22nd Oct. at d'light
MANILA.....	Loongsang*	Sat., 23rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yusang*	Sun., 24th Oct. at d'light
SHANGHAI.....	Choysang*	Tues., 26th Oct. at d'light
SANDAKAN.....	Hinsang*	Thur., 28th Oct. at noon
MANILA.....	Yuensang*	Sat., 30th Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Landau, Simpona, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
LONDON.....	Merionethshire	Middle of Oct.
GENOA & LONDON.....	Carnarvonshire	Middle of Nov.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 68' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

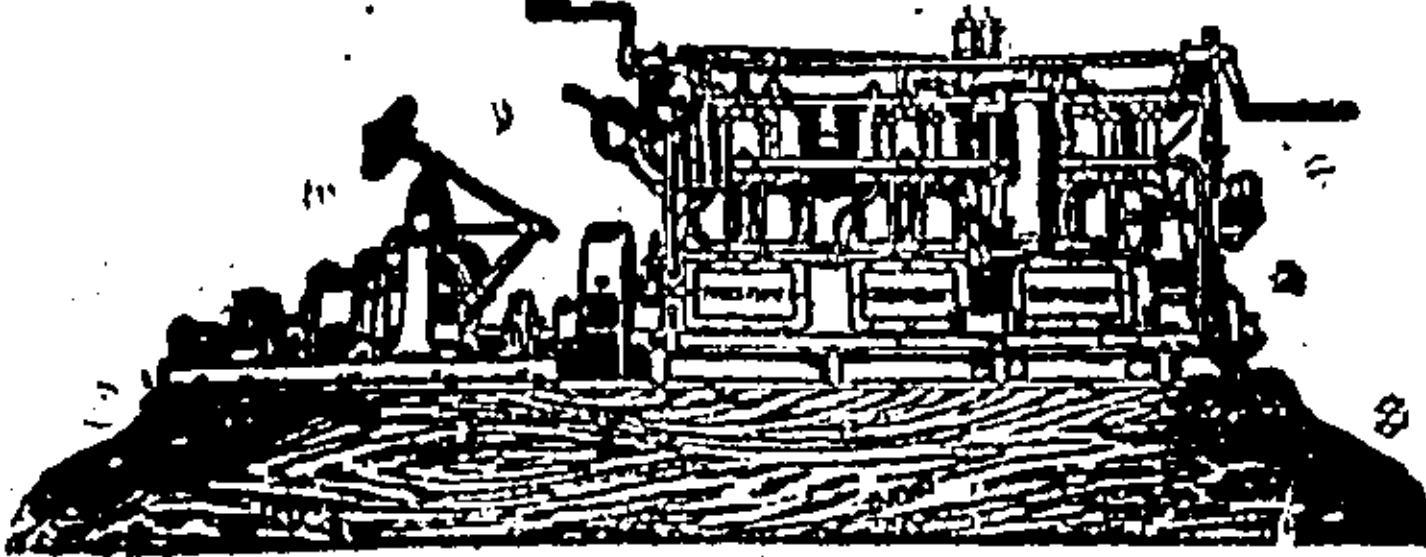
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons. 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: **JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 22

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	M. of Oct.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Malta	P. & O.	22, Oct.
Genoa	Glengyle	S. T. Co.	30, Oct.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Novara	P. & O.	5, Nov.
Genoa and London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	M. of Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
Sao Paulo via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
Via, B.O., & S'le via K'lung &c.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Bede	D. & Co.	26, Oct.
Via, & T'ma via S'hai, N'saki &c.	Hawai M.	O. S. K.	30, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	1, Nov.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	3, Nov.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
Via, T'ma via S'hai & N'saki &c.	Hawai M.	O. S. K.	13, Nov.
San Francisco	Inveric	B. L. L.	17, Nov.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, Dec.
San Paulo via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	19, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	19, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M.	19, Oct.
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	19, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	20, Oct.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	21, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	22, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teon	B. & S.	26, Oct.
Anping, Tokao via S'tow & Amoy	Sosha M.	O. S. K.	27, Oct.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	28, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Dunera	D. S. Co.	25, Oct.
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'ho	Bombay M.	N. Y. F.	25, Oct.
Mauritius and South Africa			
Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai			

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,760 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 17, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1915.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

will be despatched for the above ports about

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO MARU 14,000 Tons will sail from this port for Coronado via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednesday 10th November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. DAIREN MARU will be despatched by this Company from here for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu on Monday the 1st November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed for San Francisco on the 12th October at noon. This vessel will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Tuesday the 23rd Dec. at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived Vancouver on Tuesday the 5th October.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Waterhouse Line s.s. SHINTSU MARU from Manila is due at Hongkong on the 15th inst. leaves for Vancouver and Seattle on the 17th instant.

The P. & O. s.s. NAGOYA left Singapore for this Port on the 15th instant at morning and is due here on the 20th inst. at about noon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Penang Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,273 G. Murazumi 11th Oct.—Moji, 6th Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Sado Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,850 G. Arakawa, 11th Oct.—Shanghai, 8th Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Onsager, Br. s.s. 1,731, 13th Oct.—Stigen, 4th Oct. Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Chinhuu, Br. s.s. 1,373, Tidford, 15th Oct.—Manila, 12th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.

Selun, Norw. s.s. 833, D. Horbrendes, 15th Oct.—Bangkok, 7th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.

Itola, Br. s.s. 3,402, R.S.B. Butler, 15th Oct.—Kobe, 10th Oct. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, E. Knight, 16th Oct.—Moji, 11th Oct. Gen.—J.M. & Co.

Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 15th Oct.—Calcutta, 29th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Empire, B. s.s. 500, J. McGregor, 16th Oct.—Kobe, 10th Oct. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,044, O. Maiten, 15th Oct.—Bangkok, 7th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.

Kenkon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,287, Fujimatsu, 16th Oct.—Moji, 10th Oct. Coal—M.B.K.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,242, K. Fujino, 16th Oct.—Moji, 10th Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 217, J. Robinson, 16th Oct.—Haiphong, 11th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.

Phaumpub, Br. s.s. 1,055, W. Q. B'rd, 16th Oct.—Haiphong, 11th Oct. Gen.—Chinese.

Hulchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Shans, 17th Oct.—Tientsin, 10th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.

Hue, Fr. s.s. 733, A. Connelissen, 17th Oct.—Kwangchow, 15th Oct. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,359, J. S. Thom, 17th Oct.—Swatow, 16th Oct. General—D. S. Co.

Devaworpa, Br. s.s. 1,047, C. W. Shearn, 17th Oct.—Manila, 14th Oct. Gen.—Ballast—Ch'jere.

Hanul, Fr. s.s. 739, Moran, 18th Oct.—Hokkaido, 17th Oct. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Katori Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,161, B. Kon, 18th Oct.—London, Gen.—N.Y.K.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA." (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Nagasaki

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	37
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	0
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & GLASGOW...City of Hankow		18th October.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct. 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong 29th May, 1915

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1915.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

A Reply to "the Times."

The German Press has now begun to work up a case in justification of Zeppelin attacks on London—what the Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* describes as "the nightly visits of German airships over the City of London, to which England must submit helplessly, because no measure of prevention can protect her against the successful attacks, conducted with endless technical superiority."

Most of the papers seize upon (and mistranslate) the following passage from the leading article in the *Times* of September 10:—

"When anarchists throw bombs among a civilian crowd, the only result is a determination to suppress the anarchists. And that is the only result of the German practice of anarchy in war. They are to the English people now an anarchist nation that must be suppressed."

The Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* published on Saturday the following semi-official remarks, under the heading "Hypocritical Indignation":—

The English Press has been put into such a rage by the attacks of our airships that its language passes all measure. It declares the bombardment of London to be an anarchist act, and demands the extermination (Austilgung) of the nation which has committed the crime, saying: "When anarchists throw bombs amongst a civilian crowd, the only result is a determination utterly to destroy (auszurotten) the anarchists, and this is the result of the German anarchy."

Thus writes the *Times*. We give the *Times* the following answer:—We know perfectly well from the history of the English Colonial wars and from knowledge of the character of the English people, that the only reason why English airships have not yet destroyed the Royal Castle in Berlin and killed thousands of peaceful citizens in Germany's capital, without regard for the provisions of international law, is that it is not possible for them to reach the capital of Germany. "Right or wrong, my country" is a saying coined not in Germany but in England. We cannot, therefore, take seriously the outbreak of rage on the part of the *Times*, and we are convinced that there is no deal of hypocrisy at the bottom of it. Were it not so, the English Press would have had to find at least a word of indignation at the attacks of French airmen on Karlsruhe, which took place in broad daylight, when there were large crowds of people in the streets. The English Press refrained from calling its Allies anarchists, although they literally "threw bombs among a civilian crowd," and it joyfully praised the news as a deed of heroism. The English Press also had not a word of blame when French airmen, even before the declaration of war, on August 2 dropped bombs on the suburbs of Nuremberg, and so introduced this method of fighting—which our enemies now make a charge against us—among the methods of modern war.

Having thus made a new use of the official German invention which was used to explain the German attack on France, the writer mistranslates another sentence of the *Times*, which said that the effect produced by the Zeppelins was "not a demand for peace but a demand of the whole nation to help in the war." The *Lokal-Anzeiger* says:—

The *Times* writes that these Zeppelin attacks do not look like an appeal for peace. In this the *Times* is perfectly right. But even these words do not correspond to the feelings of the man who wrote them. For even before the attacks of our Zeppelins the editors of the *Times* knew quite well that Germany will never ask for peace, that she has not taken any steps to procure peace, that the wish of our enemies is the father of the rumours about peace which have been spread abroad, and that the general military situation could cause us at most to consider peace wishes on the part of our enemies if they were to be uttered—that is to say, if they could be brought into accord with the war aims which we have set up.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

October 1	Tons
2	198
3	201
4	200
5	194
6	200
7	182
8	202
9	199
10	184
11	189
12	191
13	188
14	200
15	161
16	163
17	159
18	161
Total to 18th inst.	3393
Daily average	188.67

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The approximate statement of Traffic Receipts for week ending October 16, 1915.

Receipts Aggregate for week.	Receipts for 42 weeks.
This Year... \$11,227	\$462,811
Last Year... 10,465	480,776
Increase... 762	
Decrease... 17,905	

them. For even before the attacks of our Zeppelins the editors of the *Times* knew quite well that Germany will never ask for peace, that she has not taken any steps to procure peace, that the wish of our enemies is the father of the rumours about peace which have been spread abroad, and that the general military situation could cause us at most to consider peace wishes on the part of our enemies if they were to be uttered—that is to say, if they could be brought into accord with the war aims which we have set up.

Things to be Spared.

The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a long and imaginative account of the Zeppelin raids which took place in the month of August. The writer, whose name is given as "J. Riecken," remarks incidentally:—

It seems hardly thinkable that such extensive preventive gunnery as was used in the various places attacked could remain so entirely unsuccessful. The fact is that it must be extraordinarily difficult to hit airships at night. But even if enemy batteries were to succeed in firing at airships, there is no great danger in this for modern ships. Even if they received quite serious injuries from gun-fire, our airships are still able to cover long distances.

The writer, who declares that not only London but "all England" lies within the range of the German airships, ends with the assertion that it is their duty to attack and destroy only establishments which could be of military use to the enemy country. He says:—

In the case of a town like London, which has considerable defences all round it, these objects include the docks, financial institutions, and, as a matter of course, all works which produce material of war. On the other hand, everything will be spared as much as possible which must be spared. This includes in the first place the Royal Palaces, the houses of art and science, monuments, churches, and buildings which serve benevolent purposes. We shall be betraying no secret when we say that before every attack the existence of these objects is carefully studied, and no airship pilot would take the responsibility before his conscience of deliberately destroying any establishment of this sort.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps. Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:—

Joined.

Sapper E. R. Miller joined the Corps on 16th inst., allotted Corps No. 1920 and posted to Engineer Company.

Transfer.

Private S. E. West from Centre Section M. G. Co. to No. 1 Section Artillery, dated 19. 10. 15.

Leave.

Pte. R. F. Hall is granted leave of absence from 19. 10. 15 to 19. 11. 15.

Bomb. J. L. McPherson is granted leave of absence from 27. 10. 15 to 17. 11. 15.

Inspection of Arms etc. Engineer Company, Belchers and Stonecutters Sections—Inspection of arms, ammunition and equipment on Saturday, 23rd inst. Parade at Headquarters at 3.15 p.m. in light marching order, i.e. tunic, shorts, and puttees, helmet, rifle, bandolier, water-bottle, haversack, belt and side-arms, 4 pouches and 150 rounds ammunition.

Lyeenoon (Taikoo) Section to parade at Quarry Bay at 2.45 p.m. Uniform etc. as above.

Parades.

Parades for Wednesday, 20th inst.

5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Signalling practice at Headquarters. Remainder, Nil.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—On duty until 22nd inst.—H. K. V. R.

P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—On duty until 22nd inst.—H. K. V. R.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Order issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades.

1.—Central: Up to and including 1st shift on October 23, No. 3 Company.

Saturday, October 23, 8.50 Sergeant Eustace (3) P. Os. Hooper (3), Potter (5) Wright (5), Sergeant Chinchin (8) P. O. Gibson (8). Inspector Lammert visits.

Sunday, October 24, 5.50—P. Os. Lindsay (3) Bryan (3), Martin (5) Reynolds (5), Butterfield (8) and Cartwright (8). 8.50—P. Os. Ormiston (3) Bowen—Rowlands (3). Arnold (6) Rosser (6), Williams (8) and White (8).

2.—Eastern: October 20, 5.50 P. Os. U. Omer and S. Moodeen. 8.50 P. Os. A. Rahuman and R. Nazarin. Sergeant Aroulli visits.

October 21, 5.50 P. Os. A. Saffad and A. Samy. 8.50 P. Os. E. Moodeen and A. Hamid. Sergeant Saffad visits.

October 22nd, 5.50 P. Os. II. Khan and Y. M. M. M. 8.50 P. Os. M. Salleh and A. Rahuman. Inspector Sirdar Khan visits.

3.—Water Police: for October, 10 to 22. As already published.

Parades.

The parade of No. 3 Company, ordered for October 22, is postponed to Monday, October 26, at 5.30 p.m.

Red Cross Fete October, 21. Inspector D'Almada will wear eight men for duty.

Inspector Sirdar Khan will wear four men for duty.

Inspectors Hynes, Lammert, Taylor, Watt, Wilden, Sergeant-Major Roylance, Crown-Sergeants McEwen and Mitchell, P. Os. Lindsay and Fyle will attend for duty.

The No. 3 Company Patrols for this date will also attend for duty. These 38 N. O. Officers and men will parade under the D. S. P. at the Main Band Stand at 5.30 p.m. to be notified.

ALLEGED ARSON.

The Queen's Road Fire.

In the second Court, at the Criminal Sessions, this morning the hearing of the arson case was resumed.

Chinese constable 21 said he saw the whole of the shop in a blaze. The flames were very fierce, even the doors were ablaze. He saw rolls of cloth in the shop and they were also on fire. Owing to the fierceness of the fire he could not get complete view of the inside of the shop. He realised that he could do nothing alone so he blew his whistle and when an Indian constable arrived he told him to report to the station.

Indian constable 288 said he heard a whistle blowing and he went to see what the call was for. When he arrived at the shop he found it was on fire both in the lower, and upper floor. He went to the station and made a report.

Inspector Gordon said on the morning of July 8 he was aroused by cries in Chinese of "fire." He went to the shop in question in a ricksha and there he found two of the doors open and a fierce fire burning on the ground floor. All this floor was enveloped in fire and smoke. All he could see were four sewing machines and flames were rising from the ground. The shop appeared to be lightly stocked. In a show case there were some cotton goods. He called for the fire brigade and after they had played on the fire for twenty minutes they had succeeded in putting the fire out. He remained after the fire brigade had left. One hose was left playing on the premises and the water was flowing into the side channel from the shop. He noticed on the water two distinct lines of oil flowing down from the shop into the side channel and down the side channel into the gutter.

The whole of the things found were in a basket in Court. It was a fine morning. Had there been a strong wind blowing the premises adjoining, which were but scorched, would have caught fire, as the flames, assisted by a breeze, would have got a firmer hold.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, denied that the oil was knocked over by the hose. The tin was standing. The reservoir was under the staircase.

Mr. H. A. Lammert gave evidence as to the value of the stock. By Mr. Jenkin:—He did not mind having his opinions challenged. As regards being turned inside out, nobody cared for that. Other opinions did not affect his survey. He went into the matter very carefully. It was possible that the basket in Court did not contain all the remains, as small pieces might have been washed away. Every time he went to the shop he went with Inspector Gordon.

You could not have been in better company (laughter.)

Witness said he was not told that arson was suspected. The record of stock in the books of a shop should always agree with the stock. If a shop was not well conducted it might occur.

By Mr. Orme:—It was possible there was kerosene inside the quilt as well as outside.

Sergeant Pitt spoke to attending the fire and finding traces of oil. The interpreter of No. 2 Police Station gave evidence of examination of the accounts.

By Mr. Jenkin:—There was only one correct entry in account "No. 5." He had proved that some of the entries were not correct. He had examined the first one and that was correct. A number of the others were incorrect and there were others he did not know anything at all about.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Another Murder Charge.

Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) at the Criminal Sessions this afternoon, had before him Hon Ma Yan, of youthful appearance, charged with the murder of a woman named Tsang Kiu, at Shauiwan on September 4.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) prosecuted and Mr. O. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, defended. The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. H. Seth (foreman), E. M. Sadiok, L. S. Greenhill, A. F. Guillet, D. Rumsden, T. Young and P. J. Taylor.

In his opening, the Hon. Attorney General said the prisoner was charged with the murder of the woman at a village a little beyond Shauiwan, on September 4. It was possible the defence might try to reduce the charge to one of manslaughter, but he submitted that if the jury believed the witnesses for the Crown, it was clearly a case of murder. The facts of the case were very simple, and shortly were:—On the morning of September 4, the deceased and two men who were living in the house, one being her brother, heard the kitchen door being opened. One of the men went in search but found nothing. Subsequently on looking into the room in which the woman's cubicle was located, a man rushed out. He was secured, a struggle taking place, in the course of which the man produced a chopper and slashed away at the woman (deceased). The man (prisoner) was well known to the people in the house as he had lived close by some time before. The woman was very badly cut indeed. She had three wounds on the head, was cut on the right shoulder, a bone being severed; she was also cut on the left hand, and her thumb was absolutely severed. The woman was taken to the hospital in the morning and died in the afternoon. He at first admitted the offence saying he did use a chopper and he did cut the woman, but subsequently, apparently, developed a defence.

Dr. Moore said the deceased died from loss of blood consequent upon the wounds. None of the wounds were such as would cause death. She must have lost a lot of blood from the wounds on the head.

The brother-in-law, who was one of the men in the house said the prisoner lived in the village some time before the murder. He did not speak to the prisoner before the murder. He believed the prisoner entered the house for the purpose of stealing.

The case was adjourned.

ANOTHER HONGKONG VOLUNTEER WOUNDED.

Lieut. W. G. Dove.

News has reached the Colony that Second Lieutenant W. G. Dove, 3rd Battalion West Kent Regiment, has been wounded, presumably somewhere in France. Mr. Dove, who was a member of the Scout's Company, Hongkong Volunteers left here in January with a recommendation for commission.

Raub Returns.

We are informed by Messrs. Wright and Hornby that the Raub put-out for the past four weeks is 1,165 ozs gold.

Ministering Children's League. Our readers are reminded that the Sale of Work in aid of local charities for children, the Prince of Wales' Fund, the National Committee for Belgian Relief and children in "M. O. L. Homes," whose fathers have been killed in action, will be held in the grounds of Government House, on Saturday, October 30, from 2 to 6 p.m.

NEW COMMITTEE ON THE REGISTER.

Lord Lansdowne Chairman.

Lord Lansdowne has been appointed as the chairman of an important committee which is being set up to deal with problems arising out of the taking of the National Register. Sir George Younger, M.P., and Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., we understand, will be among the members of the committee, and representatives of several Government departments will also serve upon it.

It is suggested that one task before Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues may well be the consideration of what trades are to be excluded from recruiting in the future, but this is only one of many problems which call for solution. The scope of the work of the new body will be quite distinct from that which has been undertaken by the committee over which Lord Crewe presides. This latter committee, it is understood, is going into the whole question of National Service.

THE YEAR'S CASUALTIES.

In the House of Commons on Sept. 14, Mr. Tennant, replying to Mr. Hodge (Edinburgh, E. L.), said:—The practice which has been indicated as desirable in regard to statements of total casualties has been to give them from time to time when the exigencies of the military situation permit and not at regular intervals. There are still objections to making periodical announcements of the aggregate casualties; and my noble friend considers it desirable that discretion should be reserved to the Government as to when such statements may be made. Subject to the above remark, I may inform the House that the total casualties for the first year of the war, i.e., up to August 21, are as follows:—

	Office.	Other ranks.
Killed, died of wounds etc. ...	4,985	70,992
Wounded ...	9,973	241,086
Missing ...	1,501	53,466
	16,430	365,544

Total 381,983.

DEATH OF MR. P. T. EVATT.

A cable from home, received yesterday says the *Straits Times* of October 11, reports the death on Friday of P. T. Evatt, formerly of Messrs. Lyall and Evatt, from which firm he retired about six years ago. Though he had not been in the best of health during the past few months, the news of his death is unexpected since there had been no word of him being seriously affected. The late Mr. Evatt came to the Straits about 30 years ago as a member of the then Chartered Mercantile Bank staff and was for some time stationed in Penang. Later he joined in partnership as broker and accountant with the late Mr. James Lyall, this partnership existing for many years till more recently the business was divided into two distinct branches of broking and accountancy, under the respective titles of Lyall and Evatt and Evatt and Co., as they now exist. Mr. Evatt's interest in both businesses ceased on his retirement. He will be remembered as a most popular man socially, and he was a good cricketer, appearing regularly on the S. C. C. ground, practically up to the time of his retirement. With Mrs. Evatt, whom as Miss Donaldson, sister of Mr. A. L. Donaldson, of Donaldson and Burkinshaw, Mr. Evatt married here, there will be very sincere sympathy from her old Eastern friends both here and at home. The late Mr. Evatt was about 62 years of age and had recently been living at Bramley, near Guildford.

HOW THE WAR LOOKS TO CHILDREN.

Change of Interest at Different Ages.

Dr. O. W. Kimmins in the Psychology Section of the British Association on September 9, dealt with the special interests of children of different ages in the war.

In order to obtain information as to the special interests of children at different ages in regard to the war, essays were written by all the children in 10 senior departments (five boys' and five girls') of elementary schools. No preparation was allowed and no notice given. The children were told to write as much as they could about the war in 15 minutes. In all, 3,081 papers were written, 1,511 boys, 1,570 girls.

The fact that emerged most clearly from the investigation was the ballroom attitude of the girls of 10, the wave of depression at 11, and the establishment of normal interests at 12 years of age. The boys, on the other hand, became more warlike at 11, and, though a period of slight depression followed, it was much less marked than in the case of the girls. The references apart from those to the origin of the war were almost entirely confined to the incidents happening within a comparatively short time of the date on which the essays were written. Such important events as the march on Paris, the retreat from Mons, and the battle of the Marne received no attention. Matters distant in time or place appeared to have little interest for young children.

The passage from matters of local to those of general interest as the age increased was very marked. Not a single member of the Cabinet was mentioned with the exception of Lord Kitchener, to whom, especially in the boys' essays, constant reference was made. From the age of 11 onwards great anxiety was felt with regard to the price of food, and the excessive interest taken in the operations in the Dardanelles was clearly due to the supposed connection of the free passage to the Black Sea with the price of food.

The most interesting results (1) the clearly marked change of interest from age to age; (2) the radical difference between the interests of boys and those of girls up to the age of 12; and (3) the maturity of ideas on such a subject as the war at the age of 13, more especially in the case of girls, who were in this respect at least a year ahead of the boys.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES OVERSEAS.

No Private Memorials During the War. The Secretary of the War Office announces that no crosses or memorials of any description to mark the graves of those who have died overseas can be accepted for transit.

Durable wooden crosses, treated with creosote and legibly inscribed, are already in position on, or in preparation for, all known graves, and in addition all known graves are "carefully registered. It should be realized that numbers of graves are well within the range of hostile shell fire, which would as effectively destroy iron as wooden crosses. The former could not rapidly be replaced, whereas the latter could be re-erected immediately approach were possible. Further, many graves are in close proximity to the enemy and can only be approached at night; therefore the weight of the cross to be erected is an important factor.

These reasons, and the difficulty which would be experienced in the delivery of crosses if general permission were granted, render it necessary that during the period of the war, only the regulation wooden crosses should be erected over graves.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH GAS ATTACK.

October 18, 1.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in describing the British gas attack on the 13th inst. which he witnessed from an eminence close behind the trenches, says: Beyond the area where massed batteries were pouring a concentrated fire into the German positions, was a land of desolation where the troops, hidden in the trenches waiting for a whistle, to leap the parapets. The horizon was a mass of smoke constantly broken by flashes of bursting shell. The smoke constantly changing colour, white, yellow, black and sometimes pinkish. Suddenly, from the left of the British lines there came a cloud of yellowish smoke creeping towards the opposite line closely followed by a broad finger of white vapour, which widened as it advanced, which spread over the yellow cloud, forming it into an opaque mist which gradually enveloped the German trenches in dense fog. When it was first noticed it looked like a big ball of cotton wool, poised a few feet above the plain, and then as the wind caught it, it assumed the aspect of a funnel tilted towards the enemy. More smoke followed it up from the same spot, as though someone were blowing puffs from a huge invisible pipe. It was heavier and more bewildering than a London fog. Occasionally when the vapour lifted one had glimpses of figures, darting backwards and forwards, across the space between the trenches, apparently bomb throwers. Then there was a momentary flash of a mass of men appearing to spring from the empty plain and to sink back again, and a new place was enfolded in a certain of smoke. This is all that one could hope to see of an infantry charge in this war.

THE AMIRAL HAMELIN.

ARRIVAL OF SURVIVORS.

October 18, 5.30 p.m.

The Tunisian mail-boat has arrived with the survivors of the steamer Amiral Hamelin, recently torpedoed in the Mediterranean, when fifty persons were drowned and thirty injured.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

AUSTRO-GERMANS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

October 18, 5.30 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a Nish telegram states that up till now the Bulgarians have captured a few weakly defended positions in the region of Pirot and have been repulsed at many other points. The Austro-Germans have attacked Serbian positions on the Save and around Belgrade six times, but were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

LOST SUBMARINES.

Tirpitz Invited to Confess.

The German newspapers seem to have been instructed on Sept. 7, says the *Times*, to boycott Mr. Balfour's letter on German submarines. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, however, contained a fairly accurate translation, the only serious omission being the phrase explaining how "those who send the submarines forth on their unhonoured mission wait for their return in vain." On Tuesday evening the *Frankfurter Zeitung* even published a leading article demanding, not obscurely, that the German Government should confess the truth.

After a good deal of talk about the "concessions" to the United States, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* expressed approval of the Government policy, and proceeded:—

We cannot be humbugged out of this opinion by any antagonistic newspaper or by a man like Herr Balfour, who now claims a victory for his War Department without being able to point to an occasion upon which the English Admiralty has ever risked a battle. Because the men in authority in Germany consider it to be profitable to avoid a breach with the United States, because—assuredly not without reciprocal concessions—they have given up an essential part of the submarine war, and because a fresh opportunity is provided to falsify history, the First Lord of the British Admiralty regards himself as a great conqueror.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* claims that the submarine war is con-

TELEGRAMS.

DR. W. G. GRACE.

SUFFERS THROUGH A SEIZURE.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received October 19.

Dr. W. G. Grace has had a seizure affecting his speech, but his friends are hopeful of a speedy recovery for him.

continuing successfully, that it has compelled the English to admit (this is a reference to a recent article in the *Economist*, of which much use has been made in Germany) that the British blockade was a mistake, and that the rise of prices in England becomes more and more serious. The article concludes:—

Nevertheless, even Herr Balfour is a skilful exponent of his policy and one can learn from him. In this matter, as in others, the English have got ahead of us with their statement, but the German point of view in the submarine war as regards England and the United States seems to us to be so good that a statement from the German side, and the publication of a balance-sheet, if this does not disturb the calm progress of the negotiations with Washington, would make at least a very respectable appearance side by side with the letter of Herr Balfour and the utterance of the other "conquerors." It is high time to render the judgment of the German people in these matters independent of the reports of French and British news agencies.

SANITARY BOARD.

An Old Question Revived.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon, when Mr. D. W. Tratman presided. There were also present the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. Ng Hon-tsz, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Lt.-Col. Crisp, Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands secretary.

Application was made for permission to erect two water closets in a house on North Kowloon, Inland Building Lot, No. 1.

Mr. Goldring and Mr. Chan Kai-ming minuted against the proposal.

Lt.-Col. Crisp favoured the application providing a septic tank was erected and its effluent properly disposed of.

Dr. Fitzwilliams:—I am in favour of this system, the effluent to be discharged anywhere. What is safe at home is safe here. If the Board should object to it being passed into a stream, let it be discharged on land away from the stream. I would recommend the members to study the circular of Messrs. Jones and Attwood.

The Head of the Sanitary Board:—This application is objectionable because it involves the possibility of contaminated fluid into a stream from which persons may drink. The best that the writers of this circular can say for their apparatus is that it produces an effluent "fit to drain into the nearest water course without offence to sight or smell" and "so good that a duck-pond has been constructed for its utilization," and again "it passes along the roadside and cannot be distinguished from ordinary land drainage, or spring water." In England no wise person drinks from a duck-pond or roadside water course. In many places the public are warned against drinking from roadside channels. Such notices would have little effect upon the natives here, and I do not think that in the present case there is need to allow the danger to come into existence. With respect to the possibility of such danger I note that the circular states of one of these installations that "It superseded a plant, twice the size which proved inefficient." If we could get the specification of the superseded plant I have little doubt but that we should find that its makers also claim infallibility for their system and I have already pointed out that the house for which the present application is made is too far away for regular examinations.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett moved that the application should be refused.

Mr. Ng Hon-tsz seconded.

Dr. Fitzwilliams urged that the application should be granted. They knew that the effluents from these septic tanks were quite harmless. The system was much in use at home.

Lt.-Col. Crisp also thought the application should be granted. Even if the effluent did get into the stream near the house it would be comparatively harmless, by the time it reached the bottom of the hill. It would have to flow over rocks and would be aerated.

The president referred to Major Wakeman's house on the Peak and asked whether Lt.-Col. Crisp would agree to an effluent properly treated from that house falling into the Pokfulam Reservoir.

Lt.-Col. Crisp pointed out that the effluent falling into a stationary water was different from its falling into a moving stream.

He moved that the application be granted subject to the effluent being so provided for that it did not fall directly into a stream.

Dr. Fitzwilliams seconded, but the amendment was lost and the original motion that the application be refused, carried.

COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai Weekly Share Circular.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Company in their weekly share report under date October 9, 1915, state:—The greater interest shown in the Rubber Market left the Members of the House but little time to give attention to other lines, nevertheless slightly more enquiry exists for Cottons, although no change in rates is noticeable. A few avenues for investment funds were found, chiefly in Banks, Lands and Waterworks. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 2/4; the dollar rate being 72.7. Debitures.—Towards supplying the demand some fairly long lines of Gas 6 per cent. at par and French Municipal Council 5 1/2 per cent. 1914 at 4 per cent. premium were let go. Sales of Shanghai Club 6 per cent. were also reported at 104. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai maintained their position with rates at \$898 and \$900, closing steady. Cathays, Ordinaris sold at 1.00 and 2. with 6.35 obtainable for the Preference. Marine Insurance.—Canton, without local quotation, could be placed at \$462. North-China. The meeting will be held on 20th instant; the report and accounts not yet before us, but we understand that the Directors will recommend the payment of a final dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. (at ex. 2 1/2 3/10), making 25 per cent. for the year. Unions. No sales under this heading have been reported here, but the price in Hongkong remains steady, and from all we can gather it would appear that the absorption of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., is assured. Yangtze. Small sales were made at \$250 with more wanted. Mining.—Chinese Engineering. These have ruled easier, and private sales as low as 12 1/2 have taken place, while the debentures are obtainable at 3 1/2 discount. Philippines were hardly noticed, one sale at 3 1/2 being alone recorded. Lands and Hotels.—Anglo-French fetched 104 and 104 1/2, with a few shares obtainable. Investments sold at the slightly lower figure of 106 with several would-be buyers hoping for 105. Central registered \$63 and \$61 with offering. Cotton Mills.—A little more doing here than during last week, due probably to hopes of higher yarn prices. Sales registered show little change however beyond a decline in Laos Kung Mow and a small appreciation in Kung Yik. Shanghai is firmly held at 94. Industrials.—Maatschappij, no longer influenced by the magnitude of the oil-output, firmed slowly from 38 to 39 buyers; whether this be due to contemplation of activities in new directions and along fresh lines, or to the acquisition of further rubber investments, it is hard to say. Sumatra sold and wanted at 116. Rubbers.—The more cheering news from the London Produce market is responsible for the general appreciation in prices. Last week we expressed some surprise at the fact that local foreign capital should suffice to hold prices; we have since learnt that beyond some fairly large local purchases a large number of shares have been exported South much more than balancing any recent sales from the F.M.S. Gula Kalumpungan An interim of 1 1/2, less tax, is declared payable 1st proximo. Kota Bahru. An interim of 45 will be paid on 20th instant. Tebing. An interim dividend of 45 will be paid on 1st proximo.

General Chiang Kuei-ti.

Gen. Chiang Kuei-ti, Tutor-General of Jehol, has submitted a request to the President asking the latter to permit him to come up to Peking to have an audience. In his telegram the General expressed his intention of resigning his post on account of his advanced age and ill health. The President, in reply, has permitted him to come up to the capital and promised to grant him an audience. In case the veteran General insists upon his resignation, it is understood that the Government will not allow him to remain idle and will, therefore, offer him some other important post.

SHARE REPORT.
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$830 sa. 273/10-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	845 x div.	790 c. div.	{ £2/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	425 n.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	425	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	175	160	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	955 sa.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$972	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	250 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	250	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	162 a.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	162	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	420 n.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	89 sa. b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	91	45	{ \$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	20 n.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	159 n.	60,000	£5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	157 1/2	96	{ 6 p.c. on p. & 3 p.c. end. s. for year 1914. shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div. in H'kong from 29.9.15, an interim div. of 5 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 23.9.15
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	87/6 s.	3,797,616	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div.	82/- x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	39 sa.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	39	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	131 n.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	134	111	{ \$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	38 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	{ \$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Administration	30/- s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.) 1/2 for 1909
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	34.40 s.	200,000	£1	all	31/0 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	4	3.60	{ 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	28/- n.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/-	{ 1/- interim 1915
Ural Caspian	39/- b. cum div.	766,666	£1	all	56/6	21/3			
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & C. Co., Ltd.	804 b.	10,000	\$50	all	59 Jan.	73 Nov.	80	63	{ \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	88.58 s.	10,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	86 1/2	57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1914
Shanghai Dock & Wharf Co., Ltd.	61 b.	25,776	\$100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63 1/2	49	{ Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	61 b.	25,776	\$100	all	60 Jan.	52 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	{ Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	154 b.	13,000	\$100	all	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	112 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land and Investment Co.	119 n.	10,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	58 Nov.	111 x div.	108	{ \$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
H'p'roys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	47 b.	10,000	\$50	50	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	{ 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	47 b.	10,000	\$50	50	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	{ \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	115 b.	10,000	\$50	all	58 Dec.	49 Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	72 1/2 b.	10,000	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	100	100	{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	100 n.	10,000	\$100	all	100	100	100	100	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	172 1/2 b.	20,000	\$50	all	158 July	125 May	180	152 1/2	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	94.40 sa.	10,000	\$100	all	144 Mar.	7 June	9.30	7	{ 50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	154 s.	10,000	\$100	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	17	13 1/2	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Inou Kung Mow	84 s.	10,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	86	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	1.93 s.	40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	96	{ Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Miscellaneous.									
China P'oneo Company, Ltd.	104 b.	10,000	\$100	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	{ \$5 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4.85 b.	10,000	\$5	all	4.50 July	4 April	4 1/2	4 1/2	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	9.80 a.	10,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	10.10	8.00	{ 70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	9.80 a.	10,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	10.10	8.00	{ \$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	432 1/2 s. x div.	40,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	11	6.70	{ 50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	1034 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44	39	{ \$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	445 b.	60,000	\$10	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	184	{ Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	1950 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	144	25	{ Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	34 b.	60,000	\$10	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.	{ \$10 % for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.90 a.	325,000	5/-	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	36 1/2	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	1.38 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	5 1/4 June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	494 b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	{ None
Do (New)	85 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	{ \$1.50 for 1910
Philippines Ld.	4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4	4	{ None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	5 b.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	{ None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	{ None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	33 1/2 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	{ 25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	116 1/2 n.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	16 1/2 n.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.90 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	{ 60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	86 1/2 n.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	7	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	{ \$1.50 for 1914

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 11 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$4.80 buyers 5.00 sellers.	Kempas (Straits) \$3.30 buyers 3.55 x div. sellers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) 5.25 buyers 5.50 sellers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3.15 buyers 3.20 sellers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.35 buyers 1.45 sellers.	Pajam (Straits) \$9.15 buyers 9.25 sellers.
Nordana 18/- buyers 19/6 sellers.	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$4.90 buyers 5.05 sellers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.40 buyers 3.50 sellers.	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vœux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, OCT. 19, 1915.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong	Gold Leaf per oz.
T/T Demand	Demand Bombay	On Saigon	Sovereign
30 d/s	T/T Calcutta	On Bangkok	Bar Silver ready
1/10	Demand Calcutta		forward
1/10 1/16	Demand Manila	Buying.	
1/10 1/8	T/T San F'co & N.Y.	4 m/s. L/C	
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York	4 m/s. D/P	
T/T Singapore	T/T Java	6 m/s. L/C	
T/T Japan	T/T Marks	30 d/s. S'ney & M.	
T/T India	Demand Germany	30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	
Demand India	T/T France	4 m/s. Marks	
	Demand Paris	4 m/s. France	
		6 m/s. France	

(Oct. 19th.)

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	\$20 1/2
Chinese	10 " "	\$20 1/2
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	\$10
Hongkong	10 " "	\$10

NOTICE

NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.



IT'S PURE,
IT'S CLEAR,
IT'S CHEAP,
AND
UP IT
THIS
CLIMATE IN
ANY KIND
OF
WEATHER

IT'S BREWED
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BREWERY
COPENHAGEN
DENMARK
AND
IS OF
BONA FIDE
DANISH ORIGIN

Can now be obtained from all hotels and Compradores, and from

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TEL. 636

BANKS	BANKS
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION	HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.	Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.	RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling\$1,500,000 at 2/-
BRANCHES:— BOMBAY. LONDON. CALCUTTA. MANILA. CANTON. PANAMA. CEBU. PEKING. COLON. SAN FRANCISCO. HANKOW. SHANGHAI. HONGKONG. SINGAPORE. Kobe. YOKOHAMA	Silver\$18,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000 RESERVE FUNDS.....\$1,200,000	Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$15,000,000
(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000 All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.	COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman. W. L. Patterson, Esq.— Deputy Chairman. S. H. Dodwell, Esq. G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. C. S. Gubbay, Esq. F. H. Holyoak, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim. CHIEF MANAGER Hongkong—N. J. Stait MANAGER Shanghai—A. G. Stephen. London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.	Hongkong—Interest Allowed: On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For N. S. MARSHALL, Manager. Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914	ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches
Amoy
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal
Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of
Proprietors£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking business trans-
acted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS re-
ceived for 1 year or shorter periods
at rates which will be quoted on
application.

Wm. DICKSON.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

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for Bread Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquor)

C. O. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above
Bank is conducted by the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION

Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is al-
lowed on the minimum monthly
balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per an-
num.

Depositors may transfer at their
option balances of \$100 or more
to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.

For the Hongkong and Shang-
hai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STAIT,
Chief Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15 Gracechurch
Street, London.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed "£1,250,000
Paid Up "£625,000
Reserve Fund£500,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank,
Limited.

BRANCHES:—
Bombay Karachi
Calcutta Kota Bharu
Colombo Kuala Lumpur
Dahli Madras
Galle Penang
Hongkong Rangoon
Howrah Shanghai
Kandy Singapore

HONGKONG BRANCH.

OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

Increased Rates Recommended.

The Select Committee on Naval and Military Services (Pensions and Grants), of which Mr. Bonar Law is chairman, in their special report, which was published September 10 as a Parliamentary Paper [328], make recommendations with regard to that portion of their reference which deals with pensions and grants to disabled officers and officers' widows, orphans, and dependents.

Widows and Children.
Under the existing regulations the pensions paid to the widows and children of Navy and Army officers are on three scales, and the committee consider that the conditions which differentiate the three scales should be made more elastic and, therefore, recommend that the classification should, in cases arising out of the present war, be as follows:—

Class I.—Killed in action or died from wounds received in action, whether afloat or ashore, or by destruction of ship, drowning or other violent death due directly and wholly to war service.
Class II.—Death from disease due to exposure or exertion on service or from injuries received in and by service so far as not covered by Class I.
Class III.—Died from disease, injury or accident not coming under Class I or II.

Army.
Class I.—Killed in action or died from wounds received in action or from other violent death due directly and wholly to war service.
Class II.—Died from disease due to active operations to the field or otherwise directly attributable to military service, or from injuries received in and by service so far as not covered by Class I.

Class III.—Died from disease, injury or accident not coming under Class I or II.
The committee propose that the rates for widows of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants in the Navy and lieutenants and second lieutenants in the Army should be raised to the existing rates for the widows of captains in the Army—namely, Class I, £100 a year; Class II, £75 a year; Class III, £50 a year. The additional gratuity in Class I cases should continue to be paid at the existing rates.

In Class III cases, where the deceased officer has not given the necessary qualifying service for a pension, his widow, if otherwise qualified under existing regulations, should be given a gratuity, paid either in a lump sum or in instalments at the discretion of the Admiralty or Army Council. The amount should be not less than one and not more than three years' pay.

The rates for children of all commissioned ranks up to and including that of captain in the Navy or colonel in the Army should, the committee recommend, be fixed at the rates now given to the children of a colonel in the Army—namely, Class I, £24; Class II, £20; Class III, £16. The rates for the children of flag officers in the Navy and general officers in the Army should be Class I, £30; Class II, £25; Class III, £20. It is further recommended that in cases of pecuniary need the Admiralty and the Army Council should have discretion to give an education allowance of £35 per annum for a boy, and £25 per annum for a girl, between the ages of 13 and 18.

Disability Pensions.

The committee are clearly of opinion that the existing rates of disability pension for junior officers of both services should be increased, and they recommend the following rates:—
For total disablement: Lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, midshipmen, and naval cadets serving with the Fleet in the Navy, captains, lieutenants, second lieutenants in the Army, should receive a fixed rate of £150 a year for all below 15 years' service, with £10 additional for each further year in excess of 14 years' service up to a maximum of £250.

For partial disablement: Lieutenants in the Navy and Captains in the Army should receive their existing half-pay rates. Sub-lieutenants, midshipmen, and cadets serving with Fleet and Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants in the Army should receive (1) if their earning power is certified by medical authority to be seriously affected, £100 per annum for all below 10 years' service, with an additional £10 for each further year's service up to a maximum of £200; (2) if certified as impaired, a minimum of £75, rising to £30 with seven years' service and then on the existing Army scale by £10 for each further year's service; (3) if certified as slightly impaired, a gratuity at the discretion of the Admiralty or Army Council not exceeding £500, if more advantageous to the officer than his existing rates.

Lieutenant-Commanders totally disabled should receive a minimum of £200 a year up to the age of 40. After that the present scale will apply, save that maximum should be raised from £300 to £350. For partial disablement the minimum should be £175 per annum, rising as in the case of the Army Major for service exceeding 17 years. Majors totally disabled should receive a minimum of £200, rising in the case of officers of over 20 years' service, as in the case of Captains, to £250 with 24 years' service. If their service is longer than 24 years they should receive £50 in addition to their ordinary pensions, giving £275 at 25 years, rising to a maximum of £350 at 28 years. For partial disablement they will receive the existing rate, £173, as a minimum.

Commanders in the Navy and lieutenant colonels in the Army totally disabled should receive an addition of £50 to their ordinary pension within the existing maxima. For partial disablement they will receive the £200 as a minimum.
Temporary Officers.
In the case of temporary officers in the Navy or Army and officers of the Special Reserve and Territorial Force the committee recommend that if invalided for medical unfitness caused by military service, they should be graded under four heads according to the impairment of their earning capacity, and awarded pensions at the minimum rates recommended for Regular officers as follows:—

The rates for children of all commissioned ranks up to and including that of captain in the Navy or colonel in the Army should, the committee recommend, be fixed at the rates now given to the children of a colonel in the Army—namely, Class I, £24; Class II, £20; Class III, £16. The rates for the children of flag officers in the Navy and general officers in the Army should be Class I, £30; Class II, £25; Class III, £20. It is further recommended that in cases of pecuniary need the Admiralty and the Army Council should have discretion to give an education allowance of £35 per annum for a boy, and £25 per annum for a girl, between the ages of 13 and 18.

	Sub-Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Lieut.-Comdr.	Com-mander.
Navy	Midshipman-Cadet.			
Army	Subaltern	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Col.
Totally destroyed ...	£150	£150	£200	£225
Seriously affected ...	100	125	175	201
Impaired ...	75	100	125	150
Slightly impaired ...	In all cases a gratuity not exceeding £500			

The minimum wounds gratuity and pension for severe injuries received otherwise than in action should be at the rate given under present regulations to Army captains—e.g., for each limb or eye lost by wounds gratuity of £250 for the first year, with a pension of £100 in following years. No officer, however, who as the result of injuries in action loses

the sight of both eyes should receive less than £300 a year in all. The children of disabled officers should be eligible for education allowances.

The new scales and conditions which are recommended should throughout be applicable to cases arising out of the present war only. Cases which have arisen before this report should be reassessed as from March 1 last.

POST OFFICE.

Xmas & New Year Parcel Mail.

The Public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this Office at 5 p.m. on the 19th November. This mail is due in London on the 25th Dec.

For the present no parcels will be accepted for Mexico.

The above date of departure is liable to alteration.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Spain, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulhas Radio Telegraph Station:—
Hilano Maru

MAILS DUE.

Europe, Malta, 20th Oct.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Swatow & Amoy—Per TUBODAS, 19th Oct. 5 p.m.

Wei-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per OHP-SHING, 19th Oct. 5 p.m.

Strait—Per MORESBY, 19th Oct. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Holbow Pakhoi and Halphong—Per SUNGLANG, 20th Oct. 10 a.m.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per KUM-SANG, 20th Oct. 2 p.m.

Straits, Burmah, & India via Calcutta—Per ITOLA, 20th Oct. 2 p.m.

Japan via Moji—Per KUTSANG, 20th Oct. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 21st Oct.

Straits, Ceylon, P. & S. S. Suez, & United Kingdom—Per KIT-ANO, 21st Oct. 11 a.m.

Sandwich—Per MAUSANG, 21st Oct. 11 a.m.

American & Canadian Mails—Per TAL-THEBUS, 21st Oct. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SINK'ANG, 21st Oct. 3 p.m.

(Europe via Siberia, Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, 20th Oct.)

Shanghai & North China—Per WING-SANG, 21st Oct. 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 22nd Oct.

English Mail.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 21st Oct. at 5 p.m.—Per MALTA, registration 21st Oct. 5 p.m. Letters 22nd Oct. 9 a.m.

Wei-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per HUI-CHOW, 22nd Oct. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 22nd Oct. noon.

SATURDAY, 23rd Oct.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 23rd Oct. 2 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YUSANG, 23rd Oct. 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) Per LUCHOW, 23rd Oct. 5 p.m.

(Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday, 27th Oct.)

TUESDAY, 26th Oct.

Japan via Moji—Per HOKUTO M., 26th Oct. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-MUN, 26th Oct. noon.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 26th Oct. 3 p.m.

Wei-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per KUEI-CHOW, 26th Oct. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 28th Oct.

Swatow and Del.—Per V. SPILBERGEN, 28th Oct. 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 30th Oct.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Manassir, Balikpapan, (Port Moresby via Batavia) Per BAN RI M., 30th Oct. 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 17th Nov.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Manassir, Balikpapan, (Port Moresby via Batavia) Per BAN RI M., 17th Nov. 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Yusang, Br. s.s. 1,147, Campbell, 18th Oct.—Wuhu, 12th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Merionshire, Br. s.s. 2,688, H. J. Bonnot, 18th Oct.—Shanghai, 14th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Wimbleton, Br. s.s. 2,425, J. Cantell, 18th Oct.—Chingwan, 11th Oct. Coal—D. & Co.

Rhesus, Br. s.s. 2,704, J. J. Lokator, 18th Oct.—Shanghai, 15th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.

City of Hankow, Br. s.s. 4,768, W. J. Hanford—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Chian Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,006, M. Oka, 18th Oct.—Quinhon, 15th Oct. Salt—Chinese.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,003, Lokak, 19th Oct.—Manila, 16th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

Oct. 18.

Chipping for Canton: Yuenang for Manila.

Lozang for Haiphong via Hoihow.

Giangy for Yokohama via Shanghai.

Nichiren Maru for Macao.

Wuhu for Shanghai.

Wakamatsu Maru for Teyeh.

Paul Locat for Marseilles via Saigon.

Liangchow for Canton.

Glanter for London via Singapore.

Eiger for Dalny via Newchwang.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Oct. 18.

Wingang for Canton.

Ceylon Maru for Calcutta via Singapore.

Onsang for Haiphong.

Yusang for Canton.

Tongkong for Saigon.

Devawongse for Saigon.

Sida Maru for Seattle via Shanghai.

Oct. 19.

Hue for Haiphong via Kwang Chau Wan.

Atlantic for Yokohama via Shanghai.

Empire for Melbourne via Port Darwin.

Sungking for Haiphong via Hoihow.

Tijhoda for Moji via Swatow.

Chinhua for Hoihow via Manila.

Huibow for Canton.

Katon Maru for Yokohama via Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Loongsang from Manila—Mr & Mrs Howels, David & Bowerman, Harrington, Mrs. Stran.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Oct. 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1914. 1915. Below overflow.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 11.15—The northern depression has moved to the vicinity of Hakodate, and pressure has consequently decreased sharply over N. Japan. Slight decreases have occurred over the Philippines, and slight to moderate increases elsewhere. An anticyclone is forming over Mongolia, and an area of relatively low pressure covers Annam, the China Sea, and the Philippines.

Moderate to fresh easterly winds and unsettled weather will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.86 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. winds, moderate; cloudy, relay.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, moderate, freshening.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

19th October, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

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Nagoya 29.63 77 77 77 77

Hakodate 29.73 77 77 77 77

Tokio 29.73 77 77 77 77

Kobe 29.73 77 77 77 77

Nagasaki 29.73 77 77 77 77

Kiushu 29.73 77 77 77 77

Osaka 29.73 77 77 77 77

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